

The Front Page

We are not a little proud of the two full-page portraits which, within a few weeks of one-another, have graced this page—even though they did cut down the amount of space available for editorial comment. Both the picture of Mr. Churchill and that of General McNaughton were the work of Yousuf Karsh of Ottawa, whose art has long been familiar to our readers; and both were first presented to the public in SATURDAY NIGHT. The Churchill picture has since become famous all over the anti-Axis world; it was recently reproduced in a two-page spread in the "Illustrated London News," and "Life" gave it a full page. As a number of readers have expressed a desire to secure photographic prints of the McNaughton picture, which appeared in our last issue, we have decided to handle it in the same way as the Churchill one, and both prints may now be obtained through our Photo Service as announced on page eleven.

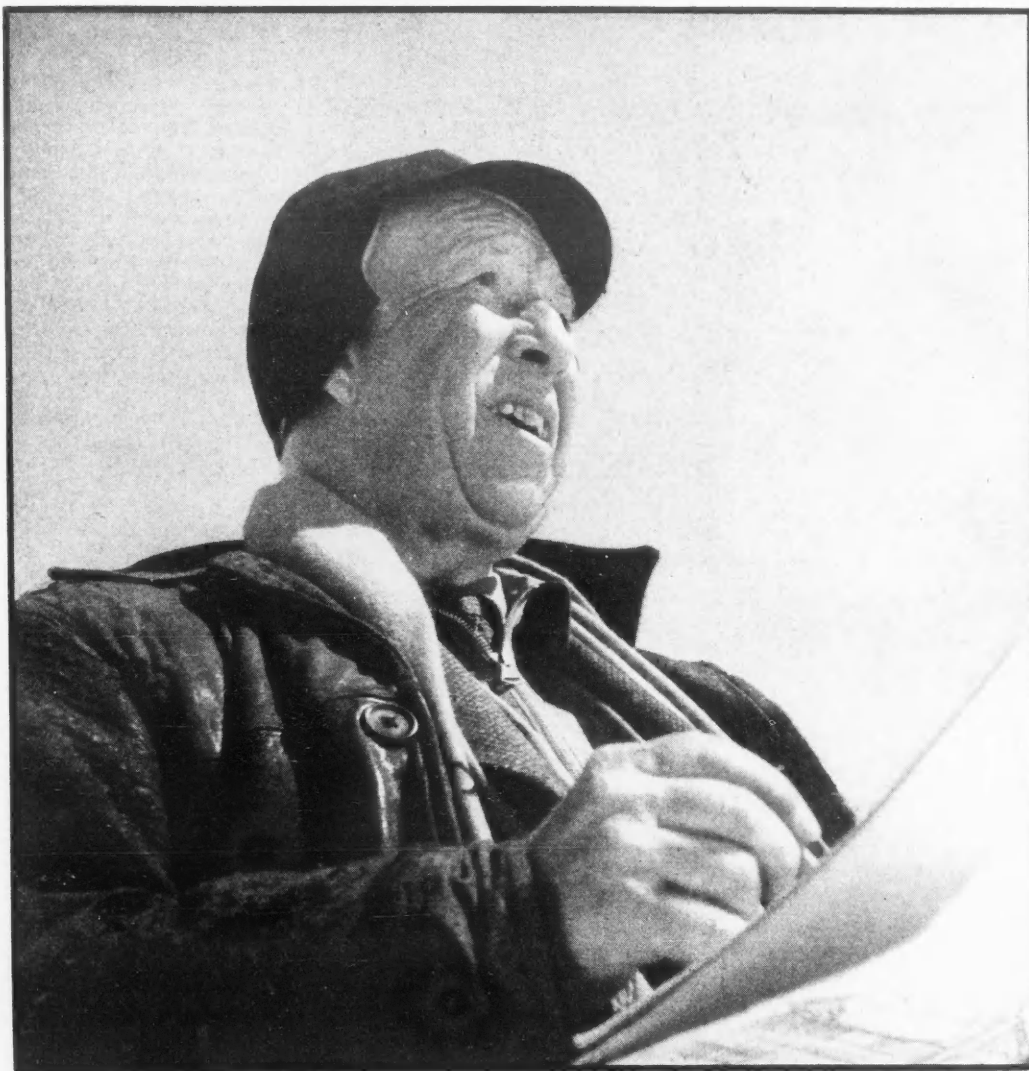
The Reserve Army

THE present campaign for increased recruiting for what is now called the Reserve Army is deserving of all the support it can obtain, and it is being made more difficult by a widespread misunderstanding as to what that army is and what it is intended to do. It is perhaps unfortunate that it so obviously constitutes at present a third organization, ranking after the volunteer army, which is available for service anywhere, and the compulsory service army, which is available for home defence alone; for this circumstance leads many people to feel that it is relatively unimportant. But when it becomes possible to use the compulsory service force in any theatre of war this distinction between the two "active" armies will largely disappear, and the Reserve Army will become what it already aims to be—a second line of defence composed of men not suitable for the first line (because everybody who is suitable for the first line will ultimately have to be in it) and not devoting their entire time to the service, but well equipped and well trained and capable of giving a good account of themselves against anything but a substantial invasion.

Criticism of the Reserve Army on the ground that it could not by itself deal with a major invasion on the Pacific Coast seems to us to be misplaced. Front line forces require to be met by front line forces. Canada's front line forces should shortly include everybody who is fit to be in a front line force; and nobody, we imagine, contemplates a situation in which the whole of that force would be employed outside of Canada, unless Canada became as free from the risk of attack as she was in the latter part of the last war.

The physical requirements for front line effectiveness in modern warfare are extremely high, and there are a great many men, either older than thirty-five (but below fifty) or not quite up to Active Army standards, who would be utterly useless without training and familiarization with weapons, but can render most valuable service when properly trained and organized. The criticism is heard that the physical standard for admission to the Reserve Army is too low. If this is true, the best way to meet it is for the largest possible number of high-standard men to present themselves for enlistment; that would soon have the effect of discouraging the acceptance of low-standard men, since the competition between units is lively, and no unit wants to acquire the reputation of being full of non-competents.

The training of men for the Active Army is no longer a major part of the functions of the Reserve Army. It can do good work on a limited number of youths below nineteen, who want to get ready in advance of their call, and of married men under thirty-five who are at present exempt even though highly fit, but may not always be so. But its main function is to train a second line of non-professional de-



A. Y. JACKSON, CANADIAN LANDSCAPE PAINTER, AT WORK

Picture story, pages 4 and 5

fenders. Its most valuable element will be the younger men in the "essential industries" occupations, who cannot be taken away from their work permanently, but in all other respects are thoroughly suitable material. There should be no question in the mind of any Canadian of suitable age and moderate physical qualifications that it is his duty to avail himself of this opportunity to learn how to defend his country.

Russian Confidence

THE Russians, not having been exposed to German propaganda, had never heard of Germany's invincible strength. They were confident of eventual victory and had an indomitable will to win the war. This is an observation from Erskine Caldwell's new book describing his adventures in Russia since the German attack. It suggests some interesting reflections. The people of the democracies have heard altogether too much of Germany's invincible strength. They have heard it all

from Germany. About their own strength they have heard nothing except that it was based upon their inexhaustible resources and would in the long run be sufficient to ensure Germany's defeat.

It is to be noted also that the Russians not only did not know that the Germans were, or even claimed to be, invincible; they also believed, because their government told them so, that they themselves were invincible. It was not only a matter of protecting them from enemy propaganda. It was also a matter of implanting in them a positive faith in the propaganda of their own government. That sounds like an entirely legitimate thing to do, even in a democracy. Perhaps the Russians may be able to teach us how to do it.

The Plebiscite

FEW if any readers of this weekly, we believe, desire today that Canada should put forth anything less than her utmost effort for the winning of this great and dangerous war.

Vichy Fleet Holds Key?

See Woodside article on page twelve.

To those few who do desire less than the utmost effort we can say nothing. If the present state of the world does not convince them, nothing will.

There may be some, however, who desire the utmost effort, but are not convinced that in order to do what they themselves can towards that effort they must vote Yes in the plebiscite of April 27. To them we make the most earnest appeal that is in our power; and to them we suggest certain arguments which seem to us to be overwhelming.

This is not a matter of reaching a decision, which may be brought about as well by a majority of ten as of a hundred thousand. Those who vote Yes are authorizing the Government, if and when it sees fit, to exert the most far-reaching compulsion upon the persons and the sons, brothers and husbands of those who vote No. It is more important than we can possibly suggest, that those who vote No should be faced with a Yes majority so overwhelming that they cannot even dream of resisting it unless they are prepared to tear Canada asunder. That compulsion cannot be imposed on a million electors by a million and one, or a million and one hundred thousand. But the greater the majority, the more irresistible is the mandate which ordains that the minority must accept the majority's will—and the more confident can be our assurance that the minority will accept it.

It is our belief that a large majority of the Canadian people desires the Government to feel itself authorized to impose overseas conscription whenever it judges it to be needed. But that majority will not be adequately registered at the polls unless all those who share this desire turn out and vote. Those who desire overseas conscription to be impossible will vote No to the last man—and woman. They have every incentive to. This is not an ordinary poll for the election of one out of two candidates. In such a poll the voter who knows his side has no chance of winning may well stay home. But in this plebiscite the No voters, even if they are certain of losing, have every reason for wishing to poll the largest possible vote, for its moral effect and in the hope of making conscription unworkable. Unless the Yes voters turn out in the same spirit, the result may be terribly misrepresentative of the country's opinion.

A Canadian who believes that Canada's selective compulsory service forces should be liable to serve anywhere in the world where they are needed is quite entitled to believe that it was a mistake to hold a plebiscite on that question. But, the plebiscite having been determined on, is he entitled to stay away from it because he thinks it was a mistake to hold it? We believe not.

Vote of Confidence

ONE hears rather constantly the claim that a Yes vote is in some mysterious way a "vote of confidence" in Mr. King. How that can be unless a No vote is a vote of no confidence in Mr. King we simply cannot understand. There is however one ground and one alone upon which those whose supreme desire is to eliminate Mr. King from the Government might argue themselves into voting No. If the plebiscite gives a No majority Mr. King will be debarred from introducing overseas conscription. But if at the same time the Yes vote were very strong in, say, two-thirds of the country, and the No majority was mainly piled up in one-third, the members of the House of Commons representing the two-thirds might very well get together to form a conscriptionist Government, claiming the right to "save Canada from itself" as well as from the Germans and Japanese. In this way persons who desire conscription but also desire the elimination of Mr. King could, by voting not to au-

(Continued on Page Three)

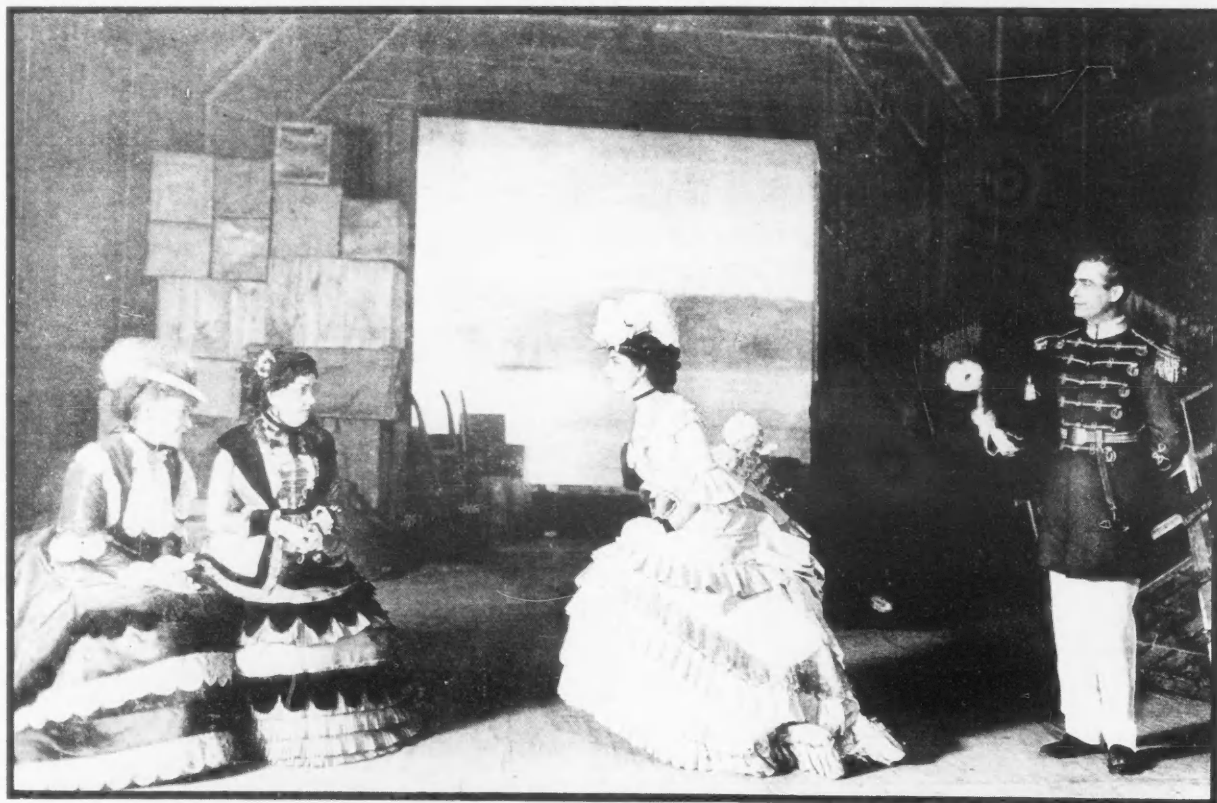
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After you finish reading SATURDAY NIGHT why not mail to a member of the fighting services in Canada or Overseas. Just paste address label over your own—affix 2c stamp up to 44 pages, 3c for a larger issue—and mail. It will be appreciated—immensely.



Her first leading rôle. Ethel Barrymore (centre) as she appeared in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick Theatre, New York. The year was 1901. Flounces and furbelows were "in".



A scene from "The Corn is Green", starring Miss Barrymore. To show in Toronto next week.



"Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire", a Barrie play with which Ethel Barrymore went on tour in 1903.

Ethel Barrymore In Canada Again

IN Toronto next week, Canadian theatre-goers may have their last opportunity to witness a stage performance by one of the world's greatest actresses — the renowned Ethel Barrymore. She is billed to appear at the Royal Alexandra Theatre there in Emlyn Williams' long-run production, "The Corn is Green." Miss Barrymore will play "Miss Moffat."

By those who know about such things it is being said that this outstanding member of the most famous family in the theatrical world will shortly retire from the stage. Miss Barrymore, of course, does not herself admit the possibility. Should she really forsake the footlights for a more retired life, however, none can say she hasn't earned the right to do so.

Now in her early 60's, the stellar attraction of nearly 100 celebrated productions in New York and London has given the better part of her life to the stage. Her first appearance was in 1894 when she came on as "Julia" in "The Rivals," at the Empire Theatre, N.Y.

It was in 1901 at the Garrick Theatre in New York that Miss Barrymore first starred. "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" was the play and she was "Madame Trentoni." Other early successes included her performances as "Mrs. Grey" in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and as "Sunday" in the play of that name. Pictures show her in these roles.



As the famous actress appeared in 1902. The play: "Sunday", a comedy by Thomas Raceward.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

English and British -- and Scottish

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

A COUPLE of friends at my home were discussing the article in your issue of April 11, "Scotch are Scotch but English are British," and we were unanimous that P.O.D. was all wet. The facts are the reverse. The heading should have been "English are English but Scotch are British."

You have only to pick up your newspaper and you will see that England does this and England does that, but if the Scotch are in there it is the British that did it. The United States papers especially say England when it is actually Britain that is correct. Sudbury, Ont. W. S. BEATON, Mayor.

This difference is easily explained. P.O.D., our London correspondent, was writing about the language employed in the English (or British) press. Mayor Beaton is writing about the language employed in the American press, which is to some extent reflected in the Canadian press. Nobody has ever persuaded the Americans that "England" is not a correct name for the national entity whose official title is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—Ed.

A Veteran Reader

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON SATURDAY, the first day of February 1890, over fifty-two years ago, I bought my first copy of SATURDAY NIGHT. I was a boy of seventeen years on a Grand Trunk train out of Toronto on my way from my farm home in Halton county to Morrisburg, to teach school twenty miles north of that town in Dundas county. Since then I have been a more or less constant reader.

Will you permit me to say that I have received more intellectual and spiritual encouragement from that wonderful article by Sir Robert Falconer in your March 21 issue than from anything which I have read for many a long day? What the world needs is instruction from men like Maritain and Falconer. I had just finished reading "Ends and Means" by Aldous Huxley, and I must confess that I put it down feeling that it had not kindled faith; but Sir Robert Falconer's article filled me with inspiration both for myself and for mankind.

(Dr.) M. P. CORRIGAN, Strathroy, Ont.

The Ajax Club

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE interests of fair play for the men of navy, army and air forces who are going through untold horrors in order that we may enjoy the right to freedom, a strong protest is in order against the closing of such a fine club as the Ajax, which is a credit to Halifax. On a visit to the club I was much impressed with everything rooms, furniture, library, etc. I was shown around by Captain Matheson, a perfect type of gentleman in every respect. Most decent citizens of Halifax are proud of this institution for the good work it is accomplishing for the men of the forces. I was pleased to read your editorial on this subject. The men are entitled to their glass of beer. You would be surprised at the far-fetched and in many cases untruthful statements made about the use of alcohol in clubs of this kind by "temperance" people who by their intolerance are doing much to help the bootlegger.

Halifax, N.S. ROBERT M. THORNBURN.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial of April 4, with its half-truth about the Ajax Club, is strikingly different from the forthright statements one expects from your pen. It is true that the cancellation of this license was to "protect the amenities of . . . a church," and that "the amenities even of a highly

respectable church ought not to stand in the way of reasonable provision for the comfort and convenience of men whose lives are being spent except for a few days' interval in Halifax, in conditions of the gravest danger and discomfort." The half-truth omitted was the condition of some of the men coming from the club, and was published in the Halifax Chronicle of February 25. This told of women being annoyed by men under the influence of drink as they attended various meetings at the church, and of one "drunk" wandering into the church hall during the progress of a children's party. Residents of Tobin Street suffered from empty bottles being smashed, with occasional windows broken, and other damage to their property.

The whole story seems to illustrate the well known fact that while there may be a popular demand for the sale of beer no-one wants to live near where it is sold.

Cookshire, Que. R. WILSON CARR.

Religion in Schools

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE many friends in Alberta, where I spent a year on exchange teaching some time ago. One friend kindly sends me SATURDAY NIGHT, and I find it most interesting. But when I read the statement in a letter in the issue of January 31, that in England "of 5,000,000 children between 5 and 14 years of age, only 30% received religious instruction in school," I was amazed that it should have passed into print, as it is wholly untrue. I have spent nearly thirty years teaching in Council schools, and am now the headmistress of one. Religious instruction is given every day for a period of thirty minutes, or on three days a week for a period of forty-five minutes. In schools where specialization takes place, the religious instruction is taken by the class mistress (or master), and these periods afford an excellent opportunity for applying the principles of Bible teaching to every-day life. If the word "denominational" had been inserted before the word "religious" the statement might possibly be true, but no teachers believe that the teaching of doctrine is the responsibility of the ministers of the churches.

I should like to say how much I missed the daily "scripture lesson" when I spent my year on exchange in Canada. No period for religious instruction appeared on the timetable of the city school where I worked for the year.

(Miss) KATHARINE JACKSON, London, England.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

authorize Mr. King to bring in conscription, and by then demanding conscription, have some chance of achieving both their objectives. But the chance would be slim, and the danger to the nation would be terrible.

The chance would be slim, because it is unlikely that enough of the voters who want conscription would vote No. For the strategy to succeed it would be necessary that the people who vote No by conviction and the people who vote No against their conviction in order to embarrass Mr. King should together make a majority of those voting; otherwise Mr. King is not embarrassed. The danger to the nation would be terrible, because the animosity that would be caused by the enactment of overseas conscription (however necessary) soon after a popular vote against it would obviously be intense, and the resistance desperate. It is to the credit of the Opposition parties that no responsible leader among them has given the slightest countenance to such a policy.

That the same policy in reverse is being practiced by some French-Canadian Liberals must be admitted; but here it is a good deal less dangerous. Quebec electors are being told that they had better vote Yes even though they may want to vote No, because a No majority, by tying the hands of the King Government, might pave the way for a conscriptionist Government under another leader. This, we must admit, seems to us considerably less immoral than the reverse policy outlined above, though both involve voting against one's convictions to secure a partisan result. It is surely less immoral to authorize a Government to do something of which one disapproves, in order to keep that Government in power, than to deny a Government the authorization to do something which one regards as imperative, in the hope of getting that Government out. Opponents of conscription who vote Yes in order to keep the Government in are prepared to accept the verdict of a Yes majority. Advocates of conscription who vote No to get the Government out have not the slightest intention of accepting the verdict for which they vote. That is a pretty serious difference.

The Effect Abroad

SO FAR we have discussed only the internal, domestic results of the plebiscite decision. The external result is also of great importance. Observers outside of Canada will not grasp any of the more subtle implications of the vote, and will certainly not understand a state of mind which could lead voters who desire overseas conscription to the course of voting No. They will judge the degree of Canada's interest in the war from the figures of the Yes vote and from nothing else. And every consideration should lead us to desire that these figures shall completely and forcefully exhibit the real degree of our interest, and not fall short of it by a hair's-breadth. Our own credit and the spirits of our allies are at stake.

To the cry that there is no guarantee that the Government will enact overseas conscription if authorized, the reply is simple. If the authorization is strong enough it will not dare to fail to enact it. If it should fail after a strong authorization, those who voted to authorize it will have every justification for telling their respective members of the House of Commons that they intended the authorization to be acted upon, and that they are a majority of the voters. But a voter who desires conscription and yet fails to vote Yes will have no right to complain of the Government for any failure.

The Case of Mr. Simpson

NOTHING could be of greater service today to the common cause of our own country and our allies, than the adoption by every serious-minded person among us of the attitude of suspension of judgment upon all rumors, conjectures, allegations and insinuations which lack official confirmation. To pass on to others as verified truth that which one does not know to be verified is dangerous to the common cause, and is also a sign of shallow intelligence.

In the present alarmed and excited state of the public mind, statements are quite frequent-



ly made by people who are not consciously lying, but who are none the less stating lies. An interesting example of this is afforded by the complete withdrawal of the statements which he had previously made about British actions in Malaya, by Mr. Elliot Simpson, an American business man. In a formal statement from a New York hospital, Mr. Simpson has said: "I profoundly regret making certain statements on arrival in New York on February 13 from Malaya. I was and still am under great nervous and physical strain, and in the stress and excitement of arriving home I expressed views I now want to say were inaccurate. Particularly I wish to correct the impression that the British authorities ordered the evacuation of Penang without notifying American residents. This is untrue."

It will be noted that Mr. Simpson accepts full responsibility for the statements which were published in his name, and withdraws them. His second statement includes qualifications of other items included in the first one, but the sentence quoted above deals with the one really grave item in his original charge. Obviously Mr. Simpson is in no sense a plain, ordinary liar, for his second statement reveals him to be a man of character and responsibility. The fact remains that what he said in his first statement was a plain, ordinary lie; and the lesson is that there may be large numbers of plain, ordinary lies going about in days like this, on the authority of men who are not plain ordinary liars but mere-

ly good citizens "under great nervous and physical strain."

There are matters about which it is impossible to suspend judgment, because one is called upon to act in accordance with one's judgment immediately. Such matters are not numerous. These are days in which most action involving judgment has to be taken by our political and military chiefs rather than by us, the ordinary citizens. So long as action is not necessary, let us suspend judgment upon every rumor and allegation which seems to contain any essential improbability—which does not fit with the character of the people about whom it is uttered. Quite often it may turn out to be merely the excited utterance of another Mr. Simpson.

A Film Triumph

MOST of our readers must have seen the "Canada Carries On" series of "shorts" which for almost two years have been shown in cinemas throughout Canada; but the two pages of photographs reproduced in this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT may draw the public's attention for the first time to another aspect of the National Film Board's program. Further films are planned to deal with the paintings of Tom Thomson, David Milne, Emily Carr, and others, in the same manner as *Canadian Landscape* dealt with A. Y. Jackson and his work. Documenting and clarifying the work of artists in this country should make us more conscious of what they have contributed to our culture, just as the "Canada Carries On" series have made us more conscious of our war effort, invariably emphasizing the part played by the average person and making him aware of his contribution and responsibilities.

When Hollywood recently presented an Academy Award to Mr. John Grierson, our Film Commissioner, for the best documentary film of the year, it was the first official recognition that Canada is taking the lead in that field. The "Oscar" was given for *Churchill's Island* in particular, but that film is representative of the many documentaries Mr. Grierson has produced, from his first, personally made, film of an English fishing fleet in the early 'thirties to the stormy days at the beginning of this war when many in Ottawa did not see the true value of his work. If the Film Commissioner had resigned at that time, his absence, both now and in the post-war years when a new and vital job will have to be done by the documentary film, would have been a very serious loss to Canada.

A pamphlet, such as might be issued by the Director of Public Information, or by one of the publishing firms that prints pamphlets dealing with war problems, would give the public a better appreciation of what the National Film Board has done and plans to do. From it we might learn more about the distribution of the 16mm films such as *Canadian Landscape*; and of the Board's films for the instruction of troops, its recording of some 200 Gaelic folk songs in Nova Scotia, and of its new experiments in abstract animation.

And still there are fools who drive in haste,
Who have never understood
That every drop of the gas they waste
Is stained by a sailor's blood.

JOHN LASKIER.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

CONCERNING Censorship The Brighton *Evening* says, (filling a l.f.w.) "Hardest to understand is the fact that what's printable one week may be prohibited the next. Therefore, please bear with us and don't think we're as dumb as we appear."

"Resolved: that men are more vain than women." The question was debated recently at Middle Musquodoboit, N.S., and settled once for all. They ain't.

MATHEMATICIAN

Spring it is; and DeLury brought it to town; He who once, in a tattered and rusty gown, Lectured on surds, on the root of minus-one, On Probability—dear old son-of-a-gun! He who lisped in quadratics before he could walk, He who is full of witty and erudite talk Bearing on salty Sygne, and Yeats and "AE," (Strange how human a mathematician can be!) Ruminating on Hitler's incredible asses, Quoting Joxer: "The world's in a state of chasses."

Spring it is, and DeLury brought it to me. Sweet Emeritus, straight as a poplar tree, Walking sturdily, swinging his useless cane, Smiling at ladies, pretty or only plain, Bowing to you, and you, in his courteous way. Just as he did in his professorial day When he was Dean of Arts and took his station Next to the Chancellor, beaming at Convocation.

Spring he brought; a vision to marvel at, Walking on Yonge Street, wearing a green plush hat.

Claremont item in The Pickering *News*: "Would the person who borrowed the black leather bag (with the zipper top) from the United Church basement kindly return it?" "Borrowed" is good. By the way where do all the hymnbooks go? The churches are always buying them, and never have enough.

From the rapturous Grimsby *Independent*: "Rhubarb pie is one of the ecstasies of spring, along with singing robins, the faint, first smell of growing things, springing grass and golden wands of forsythian bells." The answer to which so far as This Column is concerned is "Oh, I dunno."

Strange item from a Saskatchewan paper: "The supper will be served in the basement of the United Church. SWINE FEEDING." (Why make-up men leave town!)

ZOOLOGICAL LYRICS

The Hippopotamus

The comprehensive hippopotamus Is hideous, heady-ous, and too-much-bottom-ous.

The Kiwi

It seems to me we Got the kiwi When some bird with tail protruding Chose a buzz-saw for its brooding.

STUART HEMSLEY.

Unnecessary information is being sprayed on us from all directions. The Grimsby *Independent* has published a recipe for Shepherd's Pie. Do you remember the little girl's inquiry in a *Punch* drawing: "Mother, must I eat this rather nasty piece of shepherd?"

POOR WRETCH

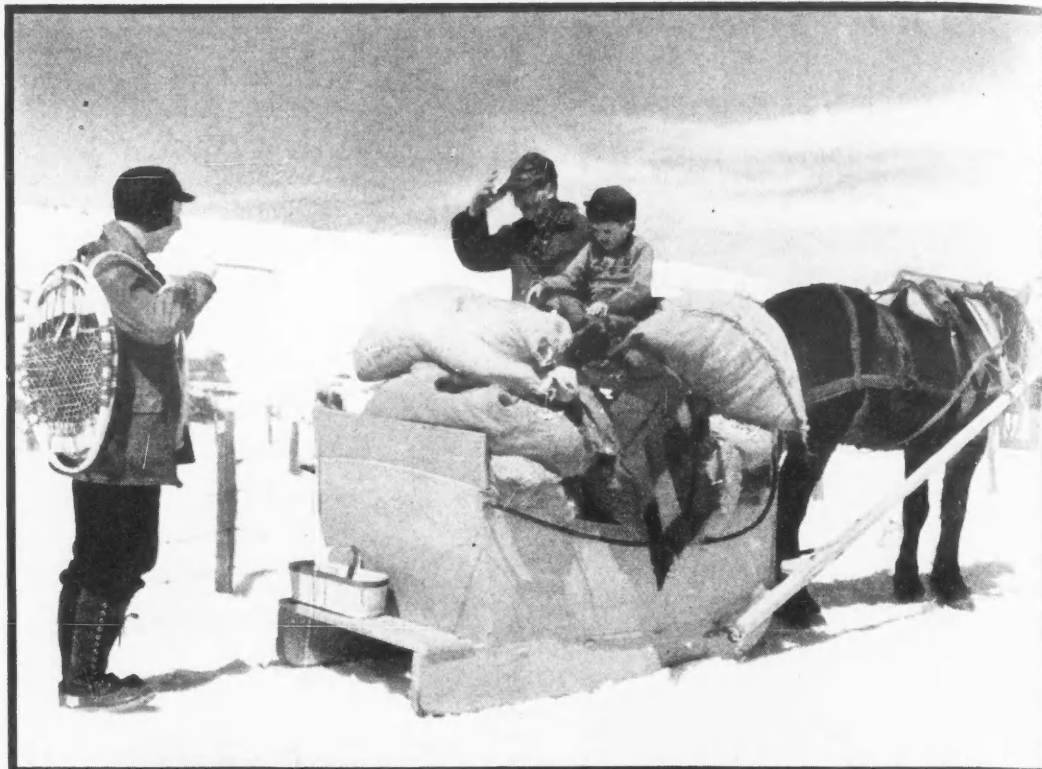
Brave mariners are sinking 'neath the cold and briny sea To bring the gas to fill the tanks of Category E. But in my garden with my hoe you'll see me every day. The Oil Controller settled that, I'm Category A. NICK.

A Brandon paper speaks of "twenty loads of Oddfellows" being delivered at a neighboring town. What price per load? And if the load itself got loaded—but we're getting into higher mathematics.

A. Y. Jackson, Landscape Painter-at-Large . . .



In search of inspiration for his paintings, Jackson the landscape artist often covers many miles before finding the desired subject.



He uses snowshoes to travel off the beaten track and so is known as "Père Raquette" to French-Canadian friends he meets en route.



Jackson's powers of concentration are not affected by children gathered to watch him.

BY JOHN REID

"LOOK, Daddy, there's a Jackson!"

That was overheard a few Sundays ago at the Toronto Art Gallery. The speaker, a girl of about twelve, sounded more sincerely enthusiastic than the select crowd who swarmed the same galleries with graceful boredom at the private view, the previous Friday night. But what was most important was this: in the early 'twenties A. Y. Jackson and others of the Group of Seven were attacked as shams, people could not "understand" their paintings; they found them unconventional and distorted. Today a girl in her early 'teens recognized with simple pleasure one of Jackson's rhythmic, khaki-colored landscapes, and from what was overheard did not worry about "understanding" it but accepted it for what it was.

This girl's joy in discovering on the comparatively bleak walls of the latest O.S.A. exhibition a painting by A. Y. Jackson may mean that original art is in fact in advance of its time, as one often hears, and that the newest generation, without past prejudices, is the first to come to terms with present art. It may also mean, however, that she and many others of her age know how the painting was created from the raw material north of the Lower St. Lawrence; she may have seen the artist's subject through the camera eye, then

watched as quickly it was rearranged in strong simplified patterns upon his eight-by-eleven-inch birch panel, as a small sketch. She may have observed such a sketch grow into a large canvas in Jackson's Toronto studio and learned what craftsmanship goes into those paintings of his that hang in many private and public collections in Canada, the United States, and in the Tate Gallery, London.

For it is possible that at her school she saw a new 16mm. color film, entitled "Canadian Landscape," recently released by the National Film Board of Canada through the collaboration of H. O. McCurry, Director of the National Gallery of Canada, and John Grierson, Canadian Film Commissioner. Graham McInnes wrote the script and sound commentary; the camera work and direction were done by Radford Crawley. From this record of a sketching trip to Tite des Caps, Quebec, those in schools, clubs and art galleries who see it will have a better knowledge of what Mr. Jackson is trying to say and how he says it than they would from wordy description and explanation. Here in these two pages are some "stills" from the film and from them we, too, gain a better idea of the methods and life of one of Canada's finest painters of landscape subjects.



A typical Habitant scene spreads before the artist who in this picture stands at right "roughing-in" for a painting he plans.



The artist's ability to re-arrange nature to make a better composition is seen by comparing sketch with view from which it is made.

... His Brush Interprets Canada's Vastness



St. Tite des Caps (Montmorency, Que.) is on a plateau. Winter snows remain till late in March, afford ideal painting conditions.



Houses like this are becoming scarce in rural Quebec, will be kept alive in Jackson's paintings, many of which typify such abodes.

Artist and cameraman, nature-through-the-camera-lens and nature interpreted in oil paint, all contribute to make a unique film. The camera tilts from the actual scene before the artist to the blank panel in the sketchbox, and through a series of shots, taken at intervals while Jackson worked, it shows the development of a sketch. When this and the same scene reproduced by photography are compared, one sees how he "intensifies" nature; but one also realizes that the bright colors, ruggedness, and harsh clear light that permeate his canvases are not imposed upon the landscape but are an honest interpretation of a vast and varied country.

In these photographs you see a man who is at home in the woods. His face reflects the fact that he makes frequent trips into those parts of our country which have been least changed by man. One summer he spent in the Great Slave Lake region, and another year he travelled by supply boat through Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, congested by icebergs which he saw not as a menace to shipping but as bold white forms to make permanent in paint. Altogether, he is probably as topographically intimate with Canada as anyone; and he began combing our country for subject-matter a long time ago.

At the beginning of this century A. Y. Jackson was in Europe; there he may have seen paintings by Van Gogh, for some slight influence of the mad Dutchman's technique can be seen in most of his canvases. A more important influence came when he returned to Canada to work for a large commercial art and engraving firm in Montreal: there he met Tom Thomson, who had already begun to paint the Algonquin Park region. This colorful terrain could not be treated in the provincial manner then prevalent; it imposed a technique upon those who wished to interpret it. Thus Jackson's manner of painting came about. During the war, Thomson was drowned on Canoe Lake, and A. Y. Jackson served overseas. There he was transferred to the Canadian War Records and produced many canvases which, for the most part, mildew in the cellars of the National Gallery for lack of space to hang them.

Since the war Mr. Jackson has been able to establish himself so that today he is one of the very few artists in Canada to keep alive by painting what he wants to, the way he wants to. When it was decided by the National Film Board to make a documentary film of a Canadian painter at work, he was probably the inevitable choice.



The artist sees a likely subject for a composition: after Mass in a tiny French village.



The day's painting over, evening shadows at his back, Jackson swings down the well-ploughed road and back to the village . . .



... where a spirited euchre game occupies until bedtime. In this picture, Jackson is the kibitzer. Others are hotelkeeper, family.

A Federal District Capital

BY CARLETON J. KETCHUM

THE creation of a Federal District Capital patterned upon Washington and Columbia is under consideration at Ottawa as one of the Federal Government's numerous plans to provide work for the rehabilitation of members of this country's fighting forces when they return from the present war.

The present capital of Canada embraces a territory of approximately eight and a half square miles. The area of the city of Hull in the Province of Quebec which lies directly across the Ottawa River, which will be incorporated in the Federal District Capital, is approximately three and one half square miles. The two cities today, therefore, embrace a combined territory of about twelve square miles.

The Federal District Capital planned for Canada will extend over an area of 640 square miles. Its boundaries will extend from Chats Falls at the head of Lake Deschenes, twenty-six miles west of Ottawa, to Green's Creek, six miles east of the city and from a point ten miles north of the capital to ten miles south of it.

District Commission

It is not generally recognized that Canada for years has known the paradox of a Federal District Commission at Ottawa without a Federal District Capital to control or govern. This Commission formerly known as the Ottawa Improvement Commission was reorganized in 1915 upon the recommendation of the Holt Federal Plan Commission presided over by the late Sir Herbert Holt. That body worked assiduously for about two years with the aid of engineers, landscape architects and a variety of other experts to devise a plan which would serve as a foundation-stone for a new and larger national capital. Sir Herbert Holt was chairman of the planning group. He had associated with him on his board or commission the Mayors of Ottawa and Hull, Sir Alexander Lacoste, K.C., of Montreal, Frank Darling and R. Home Smith of Toronto.

The order-in-council appointing the Commission charged it with the task of:

"Taking all necessary steps to draw up and perfect a comprehensive scheme or plan looking to the future growth and development of the cities of Ottawa and Hull and their environs and particularly providing for the location, laying out and beautification of parks and connecting boulevards, the location and architectural character of public buildings and adequate and convenient arrangements for traffic and transportation within the area in question."

The commission submitted its report to the Federal Government in 1915 two years after its appointment. The foremost of its recommendations were:

1. That future improvements in the region about the cities of Ottawa and Hull should not be attempted without first establishing a Federal District and securing for the Federal Authority some control of local government.

A Federal District Capital for Canada, patterned on the United States' District of Columbia, to extend over an area of 640 square miles, may take shape after the war if present plans go through.

The purpose is three-fold: to beautify and generally improve the national capital area, to provide work for members of the fighting forces when first returning to civil life, and to afford some relief to Ottawa citizens from their present excessive burden of taxes.

It is proposed that the Government pay half the cost of maintenance and appoint a majority of the members of the Federal District Commission.

2. That the pivot on which hung success or failure in carrying out any comprehensive plan lay in the proper solution of the problem of steam railway transportation.

3. That in order to ensure the provision of proper office and general administrative accommodation the extension and development of government buildings should be carried out upon a comprehensive basis.

4. That there should be proper control of residential and manufacturing districts by enforcing building restrictions.

5. That the highly commendable work of the then Ottawa Improvement Commission, succeeded by the Federal District Commission, which has existed since 1915, should be extended and enlarged by the development of a broad and forceful policy providing for further park lands including a National Park or Forest Reserve of 75,000 to 100,000 acres in the forest-clad region lying between Ottawa and the Laurentian Mountains.

6. That both private and public works and improvement of the future should be co-ordinated and carried out along lines which would conform with the general plan and at the same time emphasize the many graceful physical features with which Ottawa and Hull were then favored.

The Holt Federal Capital Plan was accepted by the Federal Government of that day under the Premiership of Sir Robert Borden. It became the foundation-stone upon which the Ottawa Improvement Commission, which became known officially as the Federal District Commission in 1927, set to work to enlarge the boundaries and beautify the National Capital.

Canada's present Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, has throughout his political career supported the principle of a Federal District Capital patterned upon the District of Columbia. He became particularly aggressive in favor of actual creation of the new and larger capital when in May of

1928 he secured from Parliament a grant of \$3,000,000 for the work of the Federal District Commission. In accepting and advocating the principle he followed in the footsteps of his predecessor in office, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier who, as far back as the year 1893 before assuming the Premiership for the first time, uttered the phrase in application to Canada's capital of that time: "The Washington of the North!"

Mr. Laurier, as then he was, was addressing an open-air gathering of the Ottawa Reform Association on the eve of the first Liberal National Convention. He thanked Canadians assembled in Cartier Square in Ottawa for the extraordinary warmth of their welcome and in the course of an eloquent address said in part:

"I consequently keep a green spot in my heart for the city of Ottawa and when the day comes, as it will come by-and-by, it shall be my pleasure and that of my colleagues, I am sure, to make the city of Ottawa the centre of the intellectual development of this country and the 'Washington of the North'."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor in the leadership of the Liberal Party and Prime Ministership whenever in office has lost no opportunity to support the plan for the creation of a larger capital, if not a Federal District Capital such as Washington created on the Potomac River in 1790.

Mr. King in 1928

He made perhaps the most memorable of all his speeches on the subject in the House of Commons on May 24, 1928, in seeking a special grant of \$3,000,000 for the work of the Federal District Commission. He drew attention to the history of the greater capitals of the world, to Rome, Paris, Athens, London, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, (both Federal District Capitals) and to Washington in the District of Columbia, and went on, in part, to say:

"There is one further step which I think will become necessary, namely that the capital of Canada be placed under the control of a Federal District Commission. When that step is to be taken is not for me to say at the moment. It might involve changes in the representation in Parliament and might appropriately be considered at a time when a redistribution measure is before the house. But I think that sooner or later and perhaps, having regard to the future, the sooner the better, this capital of the Dominion should be placed under the control of a Federal District Commission. The present action (vote of \$3,000,000 for the work of the Federal District Commission) may prove a step in that direction."

Mr. King's proposal then received the unanimous endorsement of all parties in the House of Commons. It has been a source of surprise to some in Canada that with the power which he has since accumulated from time to time he has not caused the boundaries of the projected larger national capital or Federal District Capital officially to become recorded upon the Statute Books of Canada. Pressure in the last few years from the influential Property Owners' Association in Ottawa and other public bodies including the National Council of Women may, it is thought, result in his tabling a measure for the actual creation of the Capital envisioned by the late Sir Herbert Holt and his colleagues of the Holt Federal Capital Plan Commission, when this war ends.

A federal district capital described in simple language is an autonomous region set aside as a national capital. It is governed autonomously, usually by a Board of Commissioners, as is the case in Washington; two or three appointed by the National or Federal Government and two or three, usually the minority membership, by the ratepayers within the district concerned.

The Federal District Commission at Ottawa receives an annual grant today of \$200,000 from the Federal Government.



Military attache in Ottawa for the Chilean govt. is Lieut-Col. Pedro N. Calderon, shown above with Senora Calderon, six of their nine children and the children's grandmother. The photo was taken in New York while the family was en route to Canada. Chile recently elected a new president, Juan Antonio Rios, but for those who had hoped for a change in foreign policy less favorable to the Axis Powers, President Rios' inaugural speech was disappointing. Said he: "The new administration of Chile plans no immediate diplomatic break with the German Reich."

The Commission has, of course, accomplished much for Canada's present capital since it came into being. It has labored always with the pattern of an eventual Federal District Capital in view but, because Parliament has not yet seen fit to establish the formal boundaries for such a capital, its operations have of necessity been restricted to selecting and developing park sites, playgrounds, boulevard spaces, keeping an eye upon the symmetrical arrangement in the architectural designs of new buildings and in general working for the enlargement and beautification of the capital city as it stands today.

The city of Ottawa receives an annual grant of \$100,000 in respect of water services, sewerage and other civic services. That is the only emolument it receives from the Federal Government for the use of the city as a national capital. The Federal Government is immune from taxation and any properties which it acquires or may expropriate from time to time become ipso facto untaxable. Thus each time there is an expropriation, land previously taxable ceases to be a source of revenue to the civic exchequer. Costs of maintenance of the city as a city and national capital do not alter. The consequence is that an added burden is placed upon the shoulders of the rank and file of the taxpayers.

Halve Citizens' Taxes

That is why the influential Ottawa Property Owners' Association have organized aggressively in recent years in favor of a change in the status of the national capital. They want to be relieved of some of the burden of an exorbitantly high taxation, increasing year by year.

Under the Federal District Capital system of national capital government the Federal Government usually pays half the total taxation bill for the maintenance of the capital and the ratepayers or residents therein the other half. This arrangement would automatically reduce taxation now resting upon the local taxpayers and citizenry of Ottawa by about one-half. That then is their main concern in pressing for the early creation of a new form of capital administration.

The enlargement of the present capital to a wide region of 640 square miles would, it is felt, in many ways compensate the Federal Government for its adoption of the system and assumption of responsibility for sharing in the capital's annual taxation bill.

The value of federal real estate in the city of Ottawa and Capital of Canada exceeds today \$50,000,000. If this property were taxed at the city's assessment rate it would yield approximately \$1,650,000. Instead of receiving this amount the city fathers of Ottawa have been content

with an annual payment of \$100,000 plus the \$200,000 and other grants made from time to time to the Federal District Commission for expenditure in Ottawa and Hull.

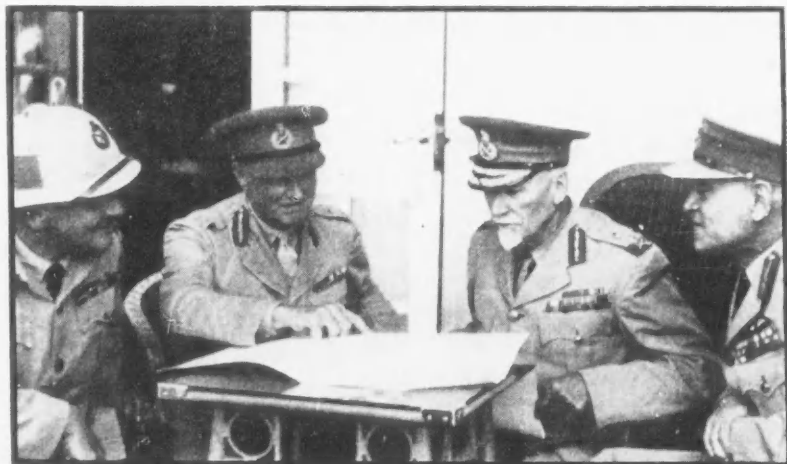
Opposition to the creation of a Federal District Capital patterned upon the District of Columbia has been based largely upon the fact that in that district the residents, while taxed, are not privileged to exercise the municipal franchise. That is a remarkable paradox in the world's greatest democracy yet, nevertheless, a fact. Citizens of the District of Columbia cannot vote although they pay substantial sums in taxation.

Explanation of this paradox in justification of its existence is made by those opposed to a change by pointing to the fact that for many years Washington, again paradoxically, knew a preponderance of negro population over white. Had the free vote been extended to residents of the district without discrimination the District of Columbia's administrative body would likely have been composed largely if not completely of colored Americans.

Such paradoxes as those existent in Washington and Columbia do not and would not prevail in any future federal capital region created in Canada.

A Canadian Federal District Capital would, in all probability, become an autonomous region administered by a Federal District Commission, three of whose members would be federally appointed and two locally elected. In return for the privilege of majority representation and therefore of control of the Commission's administrative machinery the Federal Government would pay one half the cost of the maintenance of the region. The ratepayers or residents within the region would be required to share the cost of the remaining half which, as I have said, would reduce their present annual taxation bill by half.

A Federal Capital, it is emphasized by those who favor the institution of the Federal District Capital, is or should be as much the property and responsibility of the entire country as of the citizens who reside within its boundaries. Why should a small group of 100,000 or 150,000 citizens maintain a capital city used for the benefit of the whole nation without some tangible compensation? Those are problems which will be solved when the present City of Ottawa, woefully inadequate in size today, especially since the advent of this war, becomes the greater national capital of the future planned by the late Sir Herbert Holt, by Canada's present Prime Minister and envisioned as far back as 1893 by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he spoke impassionedly of Ottawa as the future "Washington of the North."



Pictured while on a recent visit to Kenya, General Smuts is shown here, second from the right, with officers of the Command Staff. With Japanese coveted Vichy-French Madagascar Island lying close to its coast, defence of Kenya has assumed added importance in the past few weeks.

World's Eyes Now on Ceylon

BY J. ANDERS

IT IS no accident that Britain's naval base in Ceylon is situated on the east side of the island; an enemy could come only from the east, at least since the line-up of the European powers, as it has been during the last hundred and fifty years or so, made it highly improbable that Ceylon would be attacked from the west. The enemy who might come from the east could only be Japan, after the danger of war between the British Empire and the United States of America was eliminated long ago.

It is no accident either that Trincomalee was kept in a state of powerful preparedness as long as Britain had an alliance with Japan from the beginning of this century until after the First World War; and that thereafter the base was practically disarmed when Japan began to show her teeth and political observers began to realize, from the beginning of the thirties on, that war between Britain and Japan would come sooner or later. It was all part of a policy which for many years appeared so deep that the non-initiated could only wonder how little they understood the councils of the mighty; until they awoke to see that nothing at all was deep. But that is a different story. It is significant, however, that one can hardly discuss anything without coming up against the point.

Fortunately Trincomalee has regained, or probably surpassed, its former importance as a base in very recent years. Today it is an integral part of that preparedness of the whole island of which the Japanese had a foretaste when their bombers tried to raid Colombo the other day (though it must now be seriously crippled by the loss of the "Dorsetshire," the "Cornwall," and the "Hermes").

Looked at from the sea Trincomalee presents a forbidding aspect; or, rather, as one cannot see the town, the cliffs that frame the bay on which it is situated look forbidding. They are steep though not very high, and the dark color of the rocks almost renders invisible the narrow entrance to the harbor.

The district has another local advantage which, in the light of recent experiences, cannot be overestimated: the fishing population consists of Moors, and they certainly do not like the Japanese.

Difficult Coast to Reach

Taking a broader view, there is another valuable asset in Trincomalee's situation. Although hostile sea-borne landings could be attempted anywhere along the east and west coasts of Ceylon, ships could reach the west coast only by sailing south around the island, thus decreasing the patrol duties of the defending naval force.

The distance from Mannar on the northwest coast of Ceylon to Dhanushkottam in southern India is eighteen miles. A ferry service connects the two places. The narrows is spanned by the Adam's Bridge, which is not

Trincomalee, Britain's naval base in Ceylon, is favorably situated, for local as well as general reasons. It is powerfully prepared today, although it was almost disarmed in the early thirties.

The Japanese must take Ceylon if they want to gain undisturbed access for their fleet to the Indian Ocean.

Ceylon is also important in that it is a fairly great rubber producer. The population of the island consists of a medley of races.

a bridge but the name of the innumerable tiny islands which dot the narrows, so closely that they almost form a solid connection. Only the smallest of craft can pass through, and therefore ships of any size, coming from the east, can reach the western shores of Ceylon only by the southern route.

Naturally, if the Japanese were to land on the Indian mainland north of Ceylon first, that advantage would be illusory. But they would have to take Ceylon if they wanted to have undisturbed access for their navy to the Indian Ocean.

The island's shores are, apart from minor elevations, such as around Trincomalee, absolutely flat. Only in the southern part of the interior are mountain ranges, rising to over 8,000 feet.

The greatest length of the island is 270 miles from north to south, and greatest width 140 miles east from Colombo. The area is half the size of England, and the population approximately 6,000,000.

Buddhists in Majority

In view of recent experiences it is well to cast a glance at the composition of the population. Sixty-one per cent are Buddhists, like most Japanese; twenty-two per cent Hindus; ten per cent Christians; and seven per cent Moslems. Most of the Christians are Roman Catholics, from the Portuguese days. (The first Portuguese settled in Ceylon in 1505; in 1656 it became Dutch; in 1796 it was ceded to the British.)

According to nationality nearly two-thirds of the people are Singhalese, close to thirty per cent Tamils, and some three hundred thousand Moors. There are 9,000 Europeans. The Singhalese are the original inhabitants, and the Tamils are invaders from southern India; the invasions ceased when the white man took possession of the country. They have driven the Singhalese from most of the northern part of the island, and to this day the Tamils have preserved much of their fierceness, especially right up north where there are few towns. The contrast between them and the Singhalese is striking. The three main religions cut across the nationalities.

Depleted as the raw material resources of the United Nations are at the moment, Ceylon is important in that it produces a fairly large quantity of rubber. In 1939 the export was 60,000 tons, that is six per cent of the world's rubber production in that year. The output can be raised considerably now that restrictions of production under international agreements have fallen away. In 1937, for instance, Ceylon exported ten per cent more than in 1939, although in the latter year world production reached a peak (which has been greatly surpassed since).

When in between those two years one walked through the rubber plantations in the Kandy district, and saw trees being tapped only here and there, one sensed depression in a place where, because of its beauty, notions of international cartels and monopolies were further from one's mind than anything else. However, the world is like that. Even the humblest villagers—of whom, looking at them, one would not have believed that they knew the earth extended far beyond Kandy—talked of

nothing but rubber and how they could not understand why no one bought their rubber when there were motor cars all over the world. But economics is complicated not only to Singhalese villagers.

Ceylon's most valuable product is tea. The country accounts for almost a quarter of the world's production. It is curious that tea was quite unknown there until the 1870's, and much of what is now tea plantations was until then planted with coffee. But in that decade a pest destroyed the coffee plants, causing widespread economic ruin, and tea began to come to the fore, especially when large estate companies were formed.

Third place in Ceylon's exports, though in bulk exceeding tea and rubber many times over, is held by products of the coconut palm. The area planted with these palms is well over a million acres, whereas there are some 500,000 acres under tea, and some 500,000 acres under rubber.

The greatest item on Ceylon's import list is rice, followed by cotton manufactures, sugar and coal. Much of the coal comes from the Union of South Africa, and much of the sugar from Portuguese East Africa. Both countries are connected with Ceylon by regular British and Netherlands sailings.

Have Limited Franchise

Ceylon is politically not connected with India, but has been a Crown Colony since 1802. It has a Governor, appointed by the King, and a State Council of thirty members which deals with administrative and legislative matters. The State Council is elected by the people, but the franchise is limited to adults, men and women, who possess certain qualifications of literacy and property.

Four hundred miles south-west are the Maldives Islands which are politically a dependency of Ceylon, ruled by a Sultan. They lie on the route to Madagascar, and it is possible that their name may soon turn up in current events. They consist of about a dozen low atolls.

Colombo, the largest city of Ceylon, derives its importance in world affairs from the fact that it is a transit, not a terminal, port. Ships from all parts of the world are constantly passing through. During the last few years before the outbreak of war many of them were troop transports, British and French. Such transports invariably include, in times of peace, a number of women and children, and the scenes when the travelling soldier families come ashore and vent their feelings are familiar to the eyes and ears of one who knows Cockneyland. (It was different with the French transports. If one watched those passing through Colombo later on at close range when they arrived at Saigon, one is less apt to be surprised at many things which have happened since . . . but that again is another story. However, it is significant in that the same impression obtruded itself in Madagascar which may at any time now become a storm centre.)

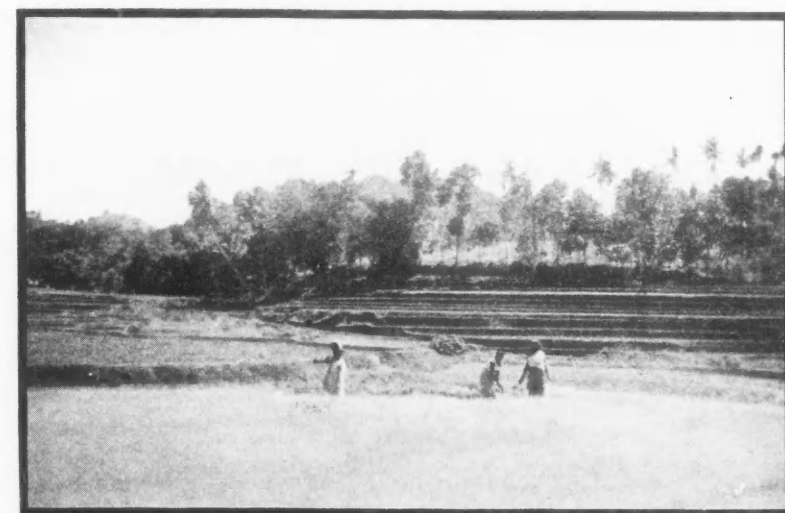
"Perfection" Describes It

One should not tell a story about Ceylon without saying a word about its beauty; especially if one has sailed, close inshore, around its southern coast. Jungle and coconut palm groves extending to the edge of the water, in all hues of green, interrupted by stretches of sandy yellow beach; the calm deep blue sea (though its swell is unpleasantly long at times); tiny sailing boats spilling Moorish and Tamil pearl divers over their sides (though there are hardly any pearls left); the train from Galle to Matara running along like a toy; the air so still and clear that one can hear the chugging of the train's engine and the whistles of the shunters; and behind the jungle and the palms mountains rising many miles inland, their peaks losing themselves in the sky amid a welter of fantastic colors; for all this there is only one word—perfection.

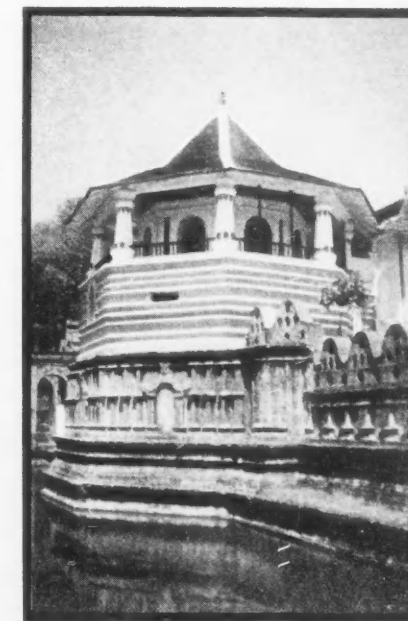
The Japanese are said to have no sense for scenic beauty—in other countries.



Japanese troops landing on a beach somewhere in the Pacific War Zone. Will they try to do the same on the peaceful, flat shores of Ceylon?



Up to their knees in gray mud, these Ceylon agriculturists are planting paddy. Some rice is also grown, to augment imported supplies.



Temple of the Tooth at Kandy is 700 years old.



Cargo boats at Jaffna must anchor far out.



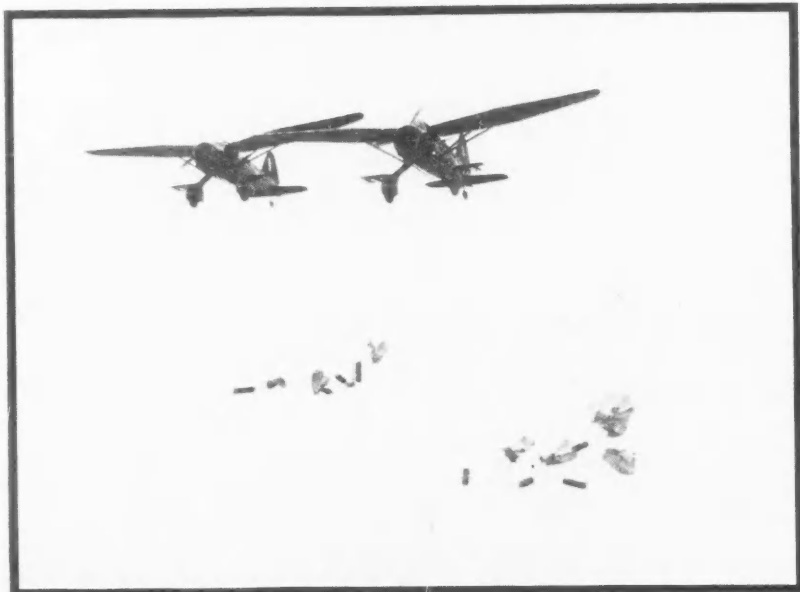
When Singhalese battled invading Tamils, elephants like these may have done the work of today's tanks. Those pictured are on Lipton estates.



Mobile Organization Speeds Co-Operation Between RAF, Army



How the Air Force co-operates with the Army is demonstrated in these pictures from "somewhere in England". Most important is the mobile organization which works with RAF photographers in keeping the Army supplied with photographs of enemy positions taken from the air. Above: an air liaison officer tells pilots what pictures the Army have asked for. Standing by is the despatch rider who brought message.



In this picture, Lysander planes may be seen dropping containers by parachute to advancing troops. Containers hold ammunition, rations, medical supplies. Co-operation planes such as these form part of a separate Command under operational control of the Army. Personnel of the Command comprise a mobile organization housed in vans which can be moved at short notice. They also do combat duty on occasion . . .



... as in this picture which shows an RAF plane moving up in support of infantry advancing in attack formation. On contacting the enemy, plane will carry out dive bombing tactics to disperse opposition. Infantry will then be free to consolidate their position or prepare for further advance. Note antenna of wireless in tank which is also in support. By this means planes are called to aid attacking ground force.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

Washington Looks Toward Europe

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Washington, D.C.

IN THE President's first speech to the nation after Pearl Harbor (as distinct from his messages to Congress asking various declarations of war) he made it very clear that he recognized the Axis grand strategy in the Far Pacific as an attempt to divert American strength from the critical European front. The President stated flatly that Hitler would fail in this purpose.

This particular phase of American strategy has been clouded during the last three months. It has been clouded by the spectacular resistance in the Philippines, by the publicity attending MacArthur and the despatch of American troops to Australia, and by the demand of former isolationist opinion for greater concentration of strength in Hawaii and the American west coast.

During the last two weeks, however, it has become exceedingly clear that President Roosevelt and his war cabinet have not been moved from their original conception of the shape of the war. Washington is looking toward Europe. The emphasis of America's war effort is being placed on the German fronts. There is general agreement that Australia has now been reinforced to the point where it can be held as a base for future offensive operations against Japan. For the time being, therefore, American offensive operations will be concentrated on cooperating with the British and the Russians with a view of knocking out Germany first. This is the gist of Washington speculation. It has been given strength by the arrival of Harry Hopkins and General George C. Marshall in London, and also by the news that American bomber squadrons will soon be operating over Germany.

Does this mean a British-American force will open a second land front in Europe during 1942? In this correspondent's opinion, it does. If—

If what? If the Russians can stop the coming German offensive, hold the Reich force and bleed it on a fairly stabilized front.

This is the way unofficial observers view the situation: At the present time the strength of German establishments on the west coast of Europe is too great to permit a successful British-American landing. If the Russians withstand the first blow of the new German offensive and cause Hitler to weaken his western establishments, the British and Americans will launch the counter-offensive by opening a second front.

The strategy is risky and the timing is tricky, but the plan holds out the best hope of crushing Germany. It may be likened to the strategy of a boxer of inferior hitting power up against Joe Louis. In a straight slugging match with Louis his chances of victory are small. So, having a tough jaw, he lets himself be hit by Louis. He takes the chance of being knocked out. If he stands up under the blow, however, he counters with all his strength while Louis's jaw is still wide open.

Similarly, if Russia can stand up under Hitler's mighty knockout blow, her allies will counter quickly from the west. It is a daring conception which risks much to gain everything.

The Name Will Live

Bataan will go down in American history and the name will live within its pages for many reasons. Let us discuss the self-evident reasons at once: it was the first battle of the long-awaited Japanese-American war; it was an epic of American courage and resourcefulness; it was the making of Douglas MacArthur into the first hero of the middle 20th century of American imperial policy because it bound together Americans and Filipinos for all of the foreseeable future.

But the world-wide significance of Bataan is not so self-evident; it is not

so lofty; it is not merely a glorious page of American history in the manner of the Alamo and Chateau Thierry.

To realize the significance of Bataan and its effect on the American public, one must be fully aware that this is the biggest defeat in the history of American arms. Think on it. We Canadians, steeped in the British tradition, have known defeats. Our history is tortured by the bitter details of a dozen, nay a hundred, Bataans. We have had our Singapores and our Dunkerques. We know what casualty lists mean. We have had our Ypres, our Passchendaeles, our Mons. The marks of battle which free men have fought down the centuries are cut into our family trees.

Not the Americans. Nature and circumstance have conspired to save them this heartbreak of history. Outside of the War between the States, America has come off fairly free in the never-ending struggle for the nobility of men's souls.

The Price of War

And now Bataan has happened. More than 40,000 men have fallen or have been captured in this one battle. America has suddenly discovered the nature of this struggle, its intensity—and its price.

In the whole of the first World War, America suffered not much more than 50,000 dead. The Navy had less than 500 casualties because not more than two warships of any consequence were sunk.

And here we are in the opening stages (for America) of a new war, and already the figures make the first World War and everything that had gone before that a mere skirmish.

Bataan with its more than 40,000 lost has done something to America. It has made America know the responsibility which accrues to a nation of 130,000,000 souls. It has made America know the power of the enemy. It has made America know it is a nation of men and not of giants. It has made America ill at the pit of its stomach—and fighting mad.

America never really knew war before. In the two major foreign wars the nation has fought, the boys were

put into uniform and 99 out of every 100 came marching back triumphantly after a few months, while bands played and people cheered, and the nation made believe it had gone through hell. It hadn't, of course.

And now Bataan has happened. This IS war. The battle will do to America what—tragically—nothing else could do. It will awaken America in a manner nothing else but a dagger at the heart could.

Bataan is hell. And it is also high heaven in the desperate struggle of this great nation of free men to know its destiny.

Canadians in U.S.

From the point of view of Canadian publicity in the United States, one of the most interesting angles of last week's agreement between Washington and Ottawa on the drafting of Canadians resident in the United States is the provision that Canadians thus drafted will be inducted in the Canadian army at a recruiting point situated in the United States. . . . This is done because any Canadian drafted here under American laws who elects to serve in the Canadian army might cross the border as a civilian and then, as a Canadian on Canadian soil, refuse to serve except under Canadian regulations. At present, Canada exempts everyone from compulsory overseas service and anyone over 30 from any military service whatever. . . . The American law exempts no one from overseas service except those in poor health or with dependents. Under a bill now pending in Congress even men of 45 with dependents will be drafted for overseas service. . . . Thus the wide differences between Canadian and American draft practice are pointed up by official proclamation. . . . A yes vote in the forthcoming plebiscite in Canada will do much to quiet much of the criticism arising from these differences.

On the other hand, Canada comes in for some good publicity on the question of price and wage control. The story is current around Washington that a price and wage law based almost to the letter on the current Canadian law will be introduced into Congress and promptly passed. . . . The operation is expected to be completed within three weeks, following which a visit by Canada's Donald Gordon to America's Leon Henderson will be in order.



Tomorrow, April 19, is Dedication Sunday and the following Sunday is Youth Sunday, in the Great Crusade, of which Major F. J. Ney is chairman of the Executive Committee. The observance of Crusade Week extends all over the British Commonwealth and the United States, and includes a great number of religious services, meetings and broadcasts. Westminster Abbey and Washington Cathedral are focal centers. The purpose of the Crusade is largely to set going a Youth Movement in which British, American and Canadian and Australian Youth can all participate. Picture shows a group of Canadian boys, under Major Ney's guidance, watching a mechanized unit on manoeuvres at Aldershot, where they were guests of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, of the Pacific War Council.

"Just between us girls..."

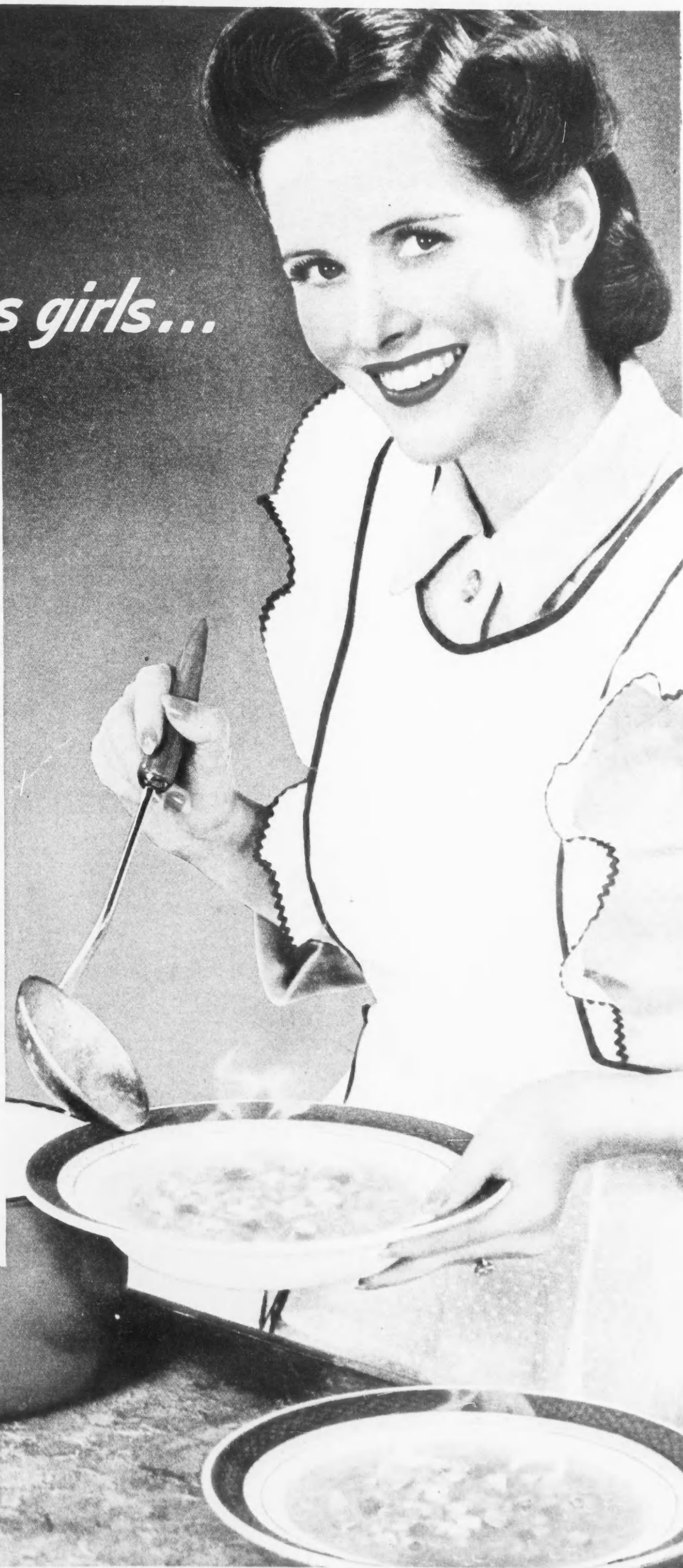
Let's admit we can't make vegetable soup any better than Campbell's!"

Every day, more women are putting their soup kettles away—for keeps. Every day, Campbell's Vegetable Soup appears on more family tables. Surprising? Not at all! For the home cooks of Canada know what is good. And they find this soup so hearty, so nourishing, so like their own in tempting flavor, they just can't see why they should *make* vegetable soup any longer!

These home cooks say that, in some respects, Campbell's Vegetable Soup is even better than homemade. For instance, it contains many different vegetables—more than any woman would take the time to shop for and prepare. There are golden corn, dainty peas, snow-white celery, Chantenay carrots, and many other vegetables—each the very pick of fine gardens. And they're mingled so plentifully in a rich, sturdy beef stock that Campbell's Vegetable Soup is "almost a meal in itself"!... Don't you think you ought to try this good soup?

Campbell's
VEGETABLE SOUP

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



MADE IN CAMPBELL'S MODERN CANADIAN KITCHENS

Edgar G. Burton, National Retail Administrator

BY PARKYN IAN MURRAY

THE fact that the average Canadian's shopping habits have not as yet had to be changed to any extent is in great measure due to Edgar G. Burton. Of medium height and slight build, but with a genius for organization, he has for the past several months been "living" his arduous job as national retail administrator under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Yet his blue eyes are as sparkling, his smile as crisp and warm as ever. His sense of humor has not been dulled and his

Edgar Burton meant to be a concert violinist. He is still very young, but it looks as if he will never attain that position, as he is now Retail Administrator for the Price Control. But his main object is still the same—the production of as much harmony as possible.

laughter still wells up from deep inside.

Edgar Gordon Burton is an unusual man. He showed no hesitation

in putting aside his personal interests as general manager of the Robert Simpson Co. and adopting those of the 125,000 stores making up the Canadian retail trade. And from the start his decisions have been widely accepted as eminently fair.

When Edgar Burton was five he asked his parents for a violin. From then on his brothers and sisters had no difficulty waking in the morning for he would be playing hymns or other pieces he had heard, perfectly in tune on the "E" string with one or two fingers, an hour before breakfast. At the age of six he became Broadus Farmer's first pupil and at 12 he was in demand as a juvenile violinist and as leader of the Kreisson string quartette. At 17 he was leading the school orchestra at U.T.S. and nearing realization of his ambition to become a concert violinist. This was dashed the same year by an automobile accident in which the bones in his left hand were broken.

Explaining some intricacy of the price ceiling, Mr. Burton is apt to bring his sensitive hands into play and then it becomes apparent why as a violinist he was so technically perfect in double harmonics, rapid tense and the most difficult bowings. Nor did his love for music perish in the accident. A director of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association, he was last year honorary treasurer. And now he is centering his violin hopes in his 11-year-old daughter Anne, also a pupil of Broadus Farmer, and waiting for the day when she will be big enough to exchange her three-quarter size violin for the fine Knaggs her father used.

After being articled to a law firm and spending a year at university, young Burton decided that it was time he got into merchandising. Given the same opportunity again, he thinks he would have completed the law course and thus have been able to deal more directly with the legal aspects of a business career.

European Methods

On his first of many trips to Europe, Mr. Burton spent seven months studying European markets and methods. Then he went at the practical side by becoming a shipping room helper in a Chicago department store. By the end of two years, when he was a junior assistant manager of a department, a Simpson's manager in Toronto thought enough of his ability to hire him away. He had proved himself without asking or being offered the assistance of his father, C. L. Burton. In less than 12 years with Simpson's, at the age of 33, he was made general manager.

An important by-product of Mr. Burton's current work is the good-will he is creating between retailers. In calling conferences of different groups he has helped to bring home the fact that all share the same problems. They no longer look upon each other merely as competitors.

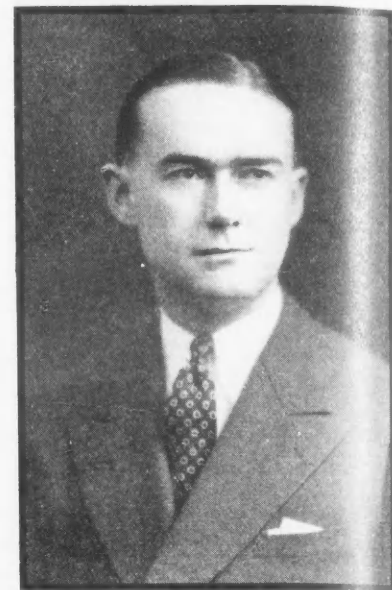
Mr. Burton's greatest hobby is his farm, in the rolling country of King township, not far from Toronto. It takes the place of a summer home, the whole family moving out there for weeks at a time. He thinks nothing of spending his holiday making hay or, with axe and saw, working in the bush. A familiar early morning sight to neighboring farmers is Mr. Burton riding with his two daughters. His two sons are not yet old enough for that.

Doing things thoroughly is typical of Mr. Burton. For a long time he wanted a farm. But he did not do the obvious for a man of means and buy one. He rented one for three years, then bought it. In other words, he knew before he owned it that he would not make money with it, and what it would cost to operate.

Varied as Mr. Burton's interests are, you will find him near the top

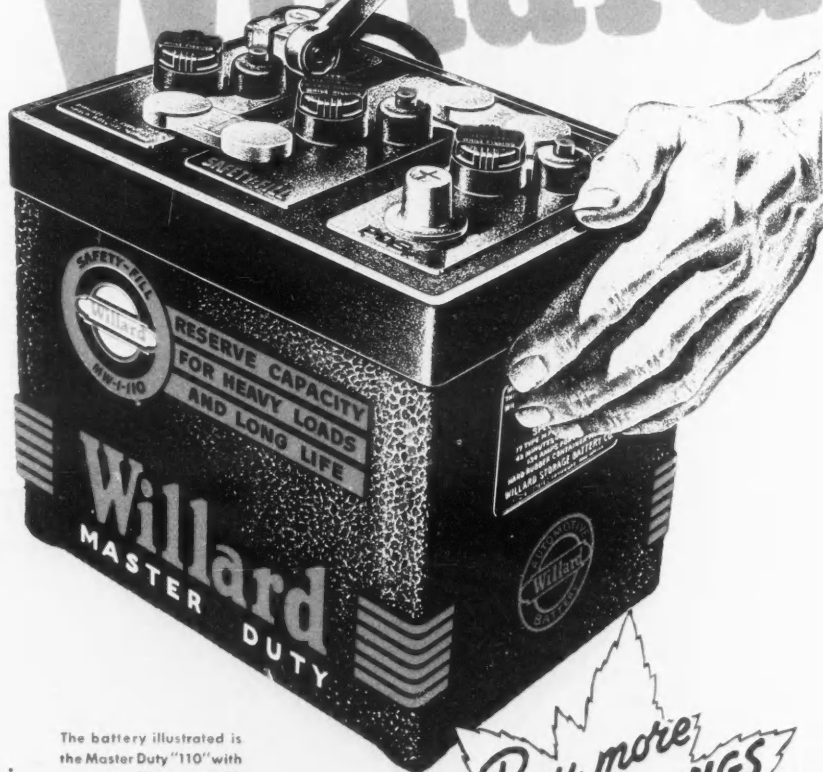
in all of them. He is on the executive committee of the Boy Scouts Association and for the past two or three years has as honorary treasurer organized campaigns for funds. He is a director of the Neighborhood Workers Association and a member of the management committee of Bolton Camp. He is also on the board of governors of Toronto Y.M.C.A. and a vice-president of Toronto Branch of the Red Cross Society.

Mr. Burton met his charming and talented wife, who still retains her southern accent, when she came from Atlanta, Georgia, to attend the University of Toronto. It was while she was writing feature articles for a weekly newspaper as a girl that she made a friend of Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With The Wind." She is a keen gardener and is Ontario president of C.G.I.T. The family attends Hillcrest Church of Christ, where Mr. Burton is chairman of the board of management. He is also chairman of the management committee of the College of Church of Christ in Canada. And not a few of its students have received encouragement, together with financial assistance, from Mr. Burton himself.



Edgar Burton is succeeding in the tough job of retail administrator because he has been laboring for years at the groundwork of success.

Trust a



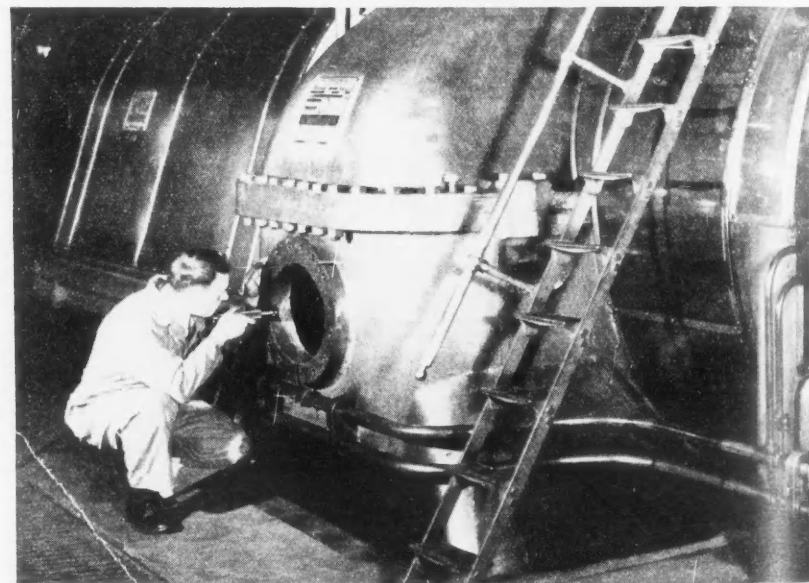
The battery illustrated is the Master Duty "110" with exclusive "Safety-Fill" construction that prevents overfilling and corrosion.

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BY PREVENTION

THOSE four slightly tongue-twisting words in the heading—"Protect Production By Prevention"—have an especially deep significance now.

How can you protect production? You do it when you buy the best insurance available... and the best insurance is that which most successfully wards off the dangers against which it is written. In no other form of insurance is this fact so well established as in boiler and machinery underwriting.

It explains why The Boiler Inspection Company spends between 16 and 17 per cent. of the premiums it receives toward preventing power equipment failures. And, in turn, the benefits policyholders derive from its engineering set-up are one of the most important reasons why The Boiler Inspection Company

is chosen to write more boiler and machinery insurance in Canada than is written by all of the other twenty-odd companies in this exacting field.

To-day's critical need for war materials on a very large scale makes protection against industrial power plant accidents more vital than ever before. If your choice is the Company which your agent or broker can tell you is the oldest and largest of its kind in Canada—a Company which specializes exclusively in power plant insurance—you will be the gainer!

Power Plant Insurance by Power Engineers!—covering Boilers, Steam, Gas and Diesel Engines, Turbines, Pressure Vessels, Electric Equipment.

Ask your agent or broker about the Boiler Inspection Company.



The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.
of Canada

908 FEDERAL BLDG.
TORONTO

306 THE BANK OF NOVA
SCOTIA BLDG., MONTREAL

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa Prepares For Selective Service

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

IT is now shaping up in the plans of Director Little, the new selective service manpower scheme as if it was going to mesh with Gordon's price and production controls to bring the nation to something approaching a total war footing. The plans point in the direction of total mobilization and should be capable of bringing about a large measure of it, and in a smooth and efficient way, if they are carried far enough.

Although the planning appears to be highly sensible, the approach to action seems to suffer somewhat from Ottawa's chronic inhibition about shocking the people on manpower matters. Mr. Little, one imagines, is influenced by ministerial delicacy on the subject. Close co-ordination with Gordon's part in organizing for total war, which is bound to come, should strengthen the selective service director's approach. Mr. Little's tone is almost apologetic when he tells the people that his job is to fit them into the most effective service for victory. Either he or someone behind him is very reluctant about regimentation and assumes that the people are even more reluctant. The basis of this assumption is not apparent. At any rate something of the forthrightness, even ruthlessness, of the price ceiling czar's manner of telling them what they are in for might build up a total war complex faster than the method of assuring them that they won't be regimented any more than is absolutely necessary. If the speeches Gordon is making here and there over the country these days are the right kind of speeches, designed to prepare Canadians for a total war manner of life, then the same kind of treatment is indicated in the case of mobilization on a manpower basis.

Outcome of Plebiscite

But the approach to the selective service system may be influenced, as it is now apparent the application of it will be, by the outcome of the plebiscite. The plebiscite is not being regarded here merely as a test of public opinion on the validity in existing circumstances of the Prime Minister's pledge against conscription for military service overseas. The result is awaited as a manifestation of the people's spirit on the whole matter of total war. If the affirmative vote should be overwhelmingly predominant it will be read as something more than an authorization to the government to utilize the manpower of the nation in whatever ways it considers most necessary for victory. It will be taken as a demand for maximum effort in every direction without any restraints due to hesitation on the score of the popular will. A less positive vote will, of course, be measured accordingly and may have a restraining influence on war measures.

A good illustration of the effect the plebiscite vote is likely to have on the war course is afforded in connection with an important feature of the manpower plan which has not yet been officially revealed. For the purpose of facilitating the transfer of Canadians from non-essential to essential occupations as the need occurs, it is proposed to extend to all Canadians the treatment applied in the case of agricultural workers to freeze them in their present employment until the time comes to effect transfers to more vital employment. The object of the move is to give maximum effectiveness to the manpower inventory on which the selective service system is to operate. This inventory will show the numbers and whereabouts and occupational classifications of workers over the country. It would quickly become out of date with workers moving about indiscriminately. To prevent this it is proposed to "freeze" them.

But whether the freeze comes promptly, to make it most useful, or is delayed until the war situation compels recourse to it is likely to depend

on the plebiscite vote. A heavy affirmative majority, being interpreted as a popular demand for all-out measures, will induce quick action. A slender margin in the voting will tend towards delay.

Use Insurance Set-up

When this over-all employment freezing feature is fitted in, the general plan of the selective service system takes on a very practical aspect. Director Little's organization to a large extent ready-made in the unemployment insurance set-up is setting out to determine two things: the current and future labor requirements of essential industry, including the locality of these requirements, and the manpower resources available to meet them. This data will constitute the operational map. The local officials of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, acting as se-

lective service officers, will be the regional machinery.

The main objective is the orderly transfer of workers from non-essential to essential jobs. Little will know or plans to know where workers are required from time to time in essential industry. He will know where such workers are available in non-essential industry. About the process of effecting their transfer, there is a disposition towards uncommunicativeness here in Ottawa except for over-emphasized assurance that it will not be by compulsion. Something hangs on what you take compulsion to mean. Formal drafting of workers from civilian to war jobs is not now in the picture, but methods could be resorted to which would be just about as forceful. The workers will be asked in the first place, of course, to make the shift, and in most cases probably that will be all that is necessary. If an appeal on patriotic grounds should be insufficient it would be possible to exert an influence by measures short of conscription. The worker's non-essen-

tial employment might be liquidated by curtailment of the non-essential operations of his employer. Such curtailment will be going on anyway in the gradual conversion to total war.

Transfers will be largely on a regional basis. Selective service officers will try to fill war production labor needs in their particular districts from their districts. Director Little seeks to avoid major movements of workers from one community to another. Subcontracts in war production will be distributed with a

view to the location of labor resources.

Mr. Little's plans call for a more refined and penetrating transfer of workers for the expansion of war production. This adjustment will take place within war industry itself. It amounts to the systematic placement of workers in jobs where their effectiveness will be greatest. To this end he is going to urge and encourage war industry employers to give special attention to personnel management.

"Commander of the Spearhead"

Photograph of

Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton

By KARSH, OTTAWA

Original Prints size 8 x 10—dull finish matt paper suitable for framing.

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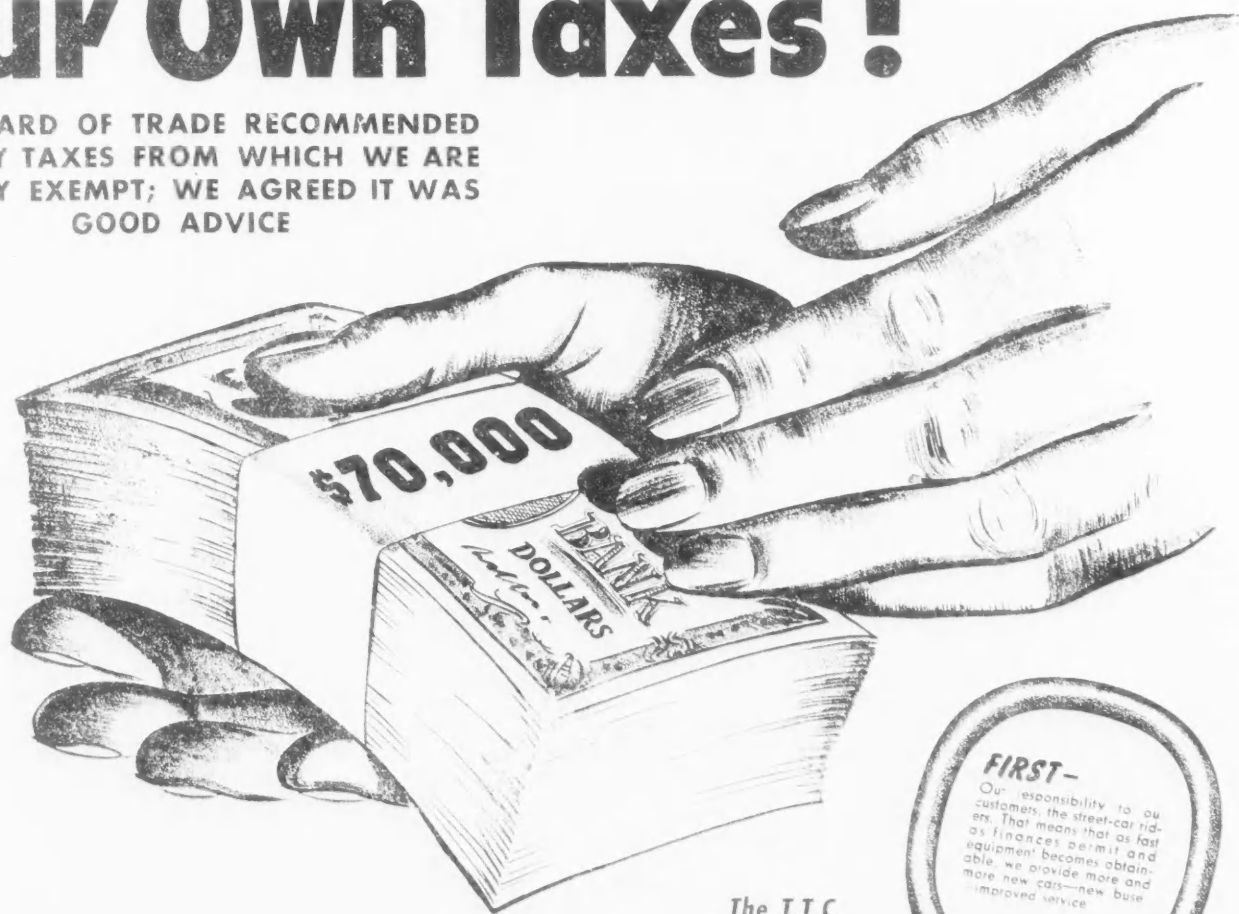
SATURDAY NIGHT PHOTO SERVICE

75 Richmond St. W., Toronto

These are original prints of the photograph used on last week's Saturday Night cover.

And So We Increased Our Own Taxes!

THE BOARD OF TRADE RECOMMENDED
WE PAY TAXES FROM WHICH WE ARE
LEGALLY EXEMPT; WE AGREED IT WAS
GOOD ADVICE



As a Result, the City of Toronto Gained \$70,000 in Taxes

● In April, 1941, the Toronto Board of Trade submitted a report in which it stated:

"If the Toronto Transportation Commission pays taxes on land, buildings and business assessment, it will no longer be subject to the criticism that it is in any way in a preferred position as to taxation, and it will be possible to correctly assess the efficiency and good economy of a street railway service that meets the regular share of municipal tax costs."

The T.T.C. was in full accord with the conclusion reached by the Toronto Board of Trade, and has since been working to make it a reality. Now that our financial position

permits, the T.T.C. will pay an additional \$70,000 into the city treasury. Toronto's tax situation will benefit accordingly.

Keeping its financial structure in good condition and fully meeting its obligations is, however, only one phase of Public Utility responsibility. In these hectic days transportation difficulties always a problem in a growing city are intensified. Inconveniences are at times unavoidable. But continued co-operation on the part of street-car riders and employers who have arranged to "stagger" working hours, supplemented by other careful planning, will see us through.

The T.T.C.
Chain
of Triple
Responsibility

FIRST—

Our responsibility to our customers, the street-car riders. That means that as far as finances permit and equipment becomes obtainable, we provide more and more new cars—new bus—improved service.

SECOND—

Our responsibility to T.T.C. employees. A full cost-of-living bonus permits them to do their share in financing the war and helps them to improve their own living conditions.

THIRD—

The T.T.C. is owned by the city. Its citizens are, literally, stockholders. When earnings go up, a part of them is returned to them. Our voluntary payment of taxes from which we are legally exempt, is one demonstration of this policy.

**TORONTO TRANSPORTATION
COMMISSION**

FOR the moment, as we still wait for the expected German spring eruption, the question of whether the Allied leaders have developed a grand strategical plan which will deflect and defeat what promises to be the enemy's greatest, and perhaps his last favorable gamble for victory, has pushed aside speculation as to where Hitler will strike.

Have we not spread our forces too thin, trying to meet every Axis attack, in every sector in turn, yet almost always getting there "too late" with "too little"? Shouldn't we ruthlessly decide that certain theatres must be temporarily neglected if we are to concentrate a winning margin in a chosen one, and carry the war to the enemy, upsetting his plans? Admitting all the difficulties and dangers of opening a second front in Western Europe, might it not prove more dangerous, even disastrous, if we were to wait, as Maisky said lately, "until we had sewn the last button on the last tunic," before risking

intervention in Hitler's rear?

Is it true that the U.S. Chief of Staff, General Marshall, has gone to London to see why the British can't "do something" this spring? Lord Halifax has admitted that they have a million and a half regular soldiers in the Isles, besides two million Home Guards. Are they obsessed with the idea of defence? Can't they see that if they don't move this summer and Russia should be knocked out, their position would be far worse?

That, I believe, fairly represents an attitude which I meet with quite generally these days. I don't pretend to

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

know all the answers to these questions. But while, on the one hand, we may see little indication that the Allied leaders have agreed on a closely co-ordinated plan for winning the war, it is quite unjustified to assume that they have no grand strategical plan and have made no wise and fore-sighted moves at all.

For example, one thing on which most people must agree about Hitler's present position is that he has got to beat Russia or Russia is liable to beat him. Russia is the main front, and one way or another, Hitler is

committed to a big effort to defeat the Red Army this year. Yet Churchill was predicting two years ago that Hitler would strike out some day for "the shores of the Caspian." On the day of the German attack last June he declared Britain's solidarity with Soviet Russia, and shortly afterwards sent Beaverbrook to Moscow to see what Stalin needed in the way of raw materials and arms.

Beaverbrook has told of how Churchill insisted over his protests that Russia was to get precious supplies of aluminum needed for Britain's own plane production (which

caused Stalin to chuckle: "the old war-horse!"). We know that Britain promised half of her tank production, and that this agreement has been so faithfully carried out that up to January 31 our deliveries were just one tank short.

About that time Sir Stafford Cripps came home from Moscow and urged in speeches and articles that still more supplies should be sent. It is believed that with his inclusion in the War Cabinet the Cripps policy was accepted and British shipments largely increased; while President Roosevelt, in mid-February and again in April, gave urgent directives that American shipments should be brought up to schedule. Hitler has admitted the importance of the Murmansk supply route by sending the *Tirpitz* and other powerful ships to raid our convoys, and by renewed bombing on the port of Murmansk and the railway leading southward from it, (branching off below the White Sea towards the Archangel-Moscow line). (Archangel itself appears to have been frozen up during the past very severe winter, but ought to be opened by ice-breakers next month.)

British Aid Important

Here, then, is a very solid achievement. We can hardly have gone wrong in sending supplies to Russia. Indeed, British Government spokesmen claim that enough of our tanks had reached there by last November to play an important part in the Battle of Moscow. And if Kalinin writes in *Izvestia* last week that the Russians have now caught up with the Germans in plane strength and are steadily catching up in tanks, then British shipments must have had a good deal to do with that.

But one might ask, is this what the Russians wanted? Wouldn't they have rather seen us employ this matériel in opening a second front? Stalin cannot have seriously expected Britain to throw an army back on to the continent last summer, barely a year after Dunkirk. And he must have known very soon that she was, in fact, preparing an offensive in the Mediterranean. It should not be forgotten that, beside the intensive RAF attack in Western Europe, which held half of Germany's fighters there and possibly saved the Red Air Force, Britain did put on a sizeable land offensive last year, and one which held out great strategical promise. One may blame the British military leadership for not carrying it out better, and for not having the equipment to beat Rommel decisively; but one cannot say that they didn't have a plan.

Cripps, returning home in January, must be assumed to have been echoing Kremlin desires when he called for greatly increased shipments of arms to Russia—and anyone could see that Britain couldn't send more than half her tank production to Russia and still put on a great offensive of her own in Western Europe this spring. Litvinoff, however, speaking before the Overseas Press Club in New York a month later, seemed to be calling for a Western Front when he said that "it may be of little use to have large, well-equipped armies, say, somewhere in the West, if they are not in action while decisive battles are raging in the East."

Need Aid This Spring

Certainly this is the impression that many people got from his speech as well as from Maisky's remark in London still a month later, that we should not wait until we had "sewn the last button on the last soldier's tunic," but throw in everything we have this year.

But both Maisky and Litvinov emphasized that Russia was the decisive front. The kernel of Litvinov's statement was this: "Next spring, on the eastern front, which must certainly be considered the most important, the struggle with Hitler will reach its peak, and we should like to have the utmost possible aid by then. We should like all the forces of the allies to be put into action by then, and that, by then, there should be no idle armies, immobile navies, immobile air fleets. . . . The forces which cannot be used on one front should not be kept in idleness, but

THE HITLER WAR

Have the Allies a Winning Strategical Plan?

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

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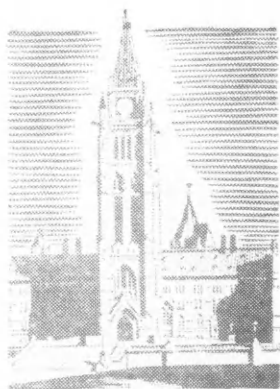
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AS I SEE IT...

BY The Honourable Ian A. MacKenzie

MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Many of our people have not grasped the meaning of total war.

When Canada is at war — each individual Canadian is at war.

We will win — we must win — but we cannot expect to win so long as we leave to somebody else the doing of that which we can ourselves do.

Let me illustrate by three phases of our war effort that come especially within the jurisdiction of my own department — that of Pensions and National Health.

1. AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS:

These are measures that each person must take in his own home and neighbourhood for the protection of lives and property of himself and family.

The armed forces will grapple with the enemy, but your personal safety will depend largely upon knowing what to do yourself. You must know how to black out your own home and how to deal with a fire-bomb on your own roof or doorstep. You must know your local air warden and the location of the nearest first aid post.

The Government has supplied equipment. Tens of thousands of men and women have enrolled as volunteers. Large-scale emergency plans have been prepared.

But all this cannot help you, unless you do your part personally. Where air-raid precautions have been called for there is a full-sized war job for every man and woman — and it is one that no government or committee can do for you.

2. HEALTH:

Only a physically fit nation can wage war effectively. National fitness means individual fitness of all people.

The Department of National Health has distributed much information about the proper selection and preparation of foods. Sound rules for health have been widely publicized — but only individuals can put them into effect.

National fitness is not something you can leave to governments. It is a phase of our war effort that calls for direct personal thought and action.

3. REHABILITATION

We have in Canada today 40,000 men who have served in the armed forces and who have been discharged to civil life. Eventually we shall have several hundred thousands. Far-reaching rehabilitation plans, including pensions, treatment, vocational training, and financial aid have been adopted by the government.

Primarily, each discharged man seeks immediate work, preferably in his own home town and suited to his inclinations and abilities. Governmental agencies are trying to help him, but no matter how far governmental effort goes there will always remain some additional measure of help that only a man's friends and neighbours can extend.

Have you done anything to help ex-service men in your neighbourhood? They gave their services for you — you have a personal responsibility to them.

These three problems are within the scope of my department — which is only one of seventeen, each with its special function calling for your cooperation. There is the matter of thrift, the conservation of our material resources such as gasoline and rubber, a problem directly involving personal effort.

Success in these matters depends upon the individual. Success means victory. Failure means defeat. And failure will be our lot unless each Canadian pulls his full weight.

Never let it be said that free Canadians suffer from a sense of futility and frustration for lack of a field in which to contribute to this country's war effort.

We are a free people. It is the custom of the enemy peoples to do what they are told. It is the genius of our people to do voluntarily what needs to be done. We will tolerate no dictator. We value the right to choose how we shall live our lives. That is the essential thing for which we fight at all.

Let us all as individuals survey the field of our national war effort. Let us note wherein each of us can help.

There is plenty to do — but it will never be done if we wait for somebody else to do it.

Only when each man and woman has done his or her own part, will Canada have reached the stage of total war. And when that stage has been reached, none of us will have cause to find fault with the other.

And so — let us on together to Victory and Peace.

MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

★ This article is the eighth of a series, by Canadian legislators, on matters of vital World and National interest. This series will be published in newspapers across Canada, the next to appear on May 2nd followed by others on alternate weeks thereafter.

should be sent where they could be used. This applies also to military materials, which should be sent to the places where they are most needed."

Neither Cripps, Litvinov nor Maisky specifically asked for a second front in Western Europe this spring—and indeed to ask for this in January or February would be far too late, as such a move would require five or six months of intensive planning and preparation. Stalin must have realized perfectly well that with shipping at the low point of the whole war this coming spring; with the demands of his own Murmansk and Persian Gulf supply routes as well as the long lines to Australia, India and Suez; with the United States only four months at war and her attention forcibly drawn to the Pacific by the Japanese challenge; there was little chance of the Allies opening a major front in Western Europe this spring.

What he was asking for, I believe, was the maximum amount of war

material to be sent to him via the, fortunately, short northern route; the maximum strengthening of the Middle East; and intense activity everywhere possible, by Commando raids on the French and Norwegian coasts, holding out the constant threat of invasion, by sharp counter-attack against Rommel, and by heavy RAF attack in Western Europe.

Stalin Gets the Arms

Stalin has been getting the war materials—from Britain at any rate. Undeterred by disasters and threatening disasters to distant imperial possessions, Churchill has continued tenaciously to send Britain's arms surplus to what he clearly saw long ago was the decisive front. Re-reading press dispatches at the time of his Washington visit, it is clear that his chief purpose was to persuade the Americans that Germany was the main enemy, and that he had a large measure of success in this. With Hawaii and Alaska reinforced and Australia secured, President Roosevelt has placed shipments to Russia back in first priority.

The most sensational of the RAF raids have been planned to give direct support to Russia, destroying French truck, tank and aero-engine factories working for Germany, pounding the Krupp Works and Ruhr communications, and devastating the Baltic port of Luebeck, crammed with war materials awaiting spring shipment to Finland and Russia. Our

losses in this offensive have been quite moderate; it will be continued and intensified as more Canadian-trained pilots pour over to Britain and as American bomber squadrons come into action.

The Commandos did a good night's work at the big Atlantic U-boat base of St. Nazaire; and the threat to Norway has drawn substantial German reinforcements in that direction. It is the situation in the Middle East which causes the most concern, for here Hitler has the greatest advantage over us, in being able to shift his forces by a 48-hour rail trip down through the Balkans while reinforcements from Britain have to make a 7-weeks trip around Africa. The German air concentration in Sicily is intended quite as much to maintain this advantage by closing the Central Mediterranean to our convoys, as it is to conquer Malta. It is unfortunate also that just at this time seasoned Australian troops and airmen have had to be withdrawn to defend their homeland. How many, is not known; but apparently many thousands.

Nevertheless, here too we can find evidence of foresighted Allied planning in the arrival of no less than 60,000 Polish troops in Iran from Russia—a whole new army to defend the Middle East. The Poles will pick up American equipment waiting for them at Persian Gulf ports, and presumably be shifted to Syria. One division is to be mechanized, if there is time. Another source of reinforcements for the Middle Eastern front exists close at hand, in India; it is not to be thought that General Wavell will allow the Japanese threat to the east coast of India to deter him from defending its western approaches from the Nazi threat.

There has been no sign that the failure of the Cripus negotiations will weaken Indian determination to fight the Axis. Enlistments in the Indian Army continue at about 50,000 a month, and a call for 300 cadets for the Indian Air Force recently brought 18,000 volunteers. The immediate threat from the Japs appears to be to Ceylon. Although Admiral Somerville, our experienced Gibraltar commander, has been sent there with—two battleships and two carriers, his force has already lost one of its carriers and two supporting cruisers, and is facing three Jap battleships, five carriers, heavy and light cruisers and a large force of destroyers.

Battleships at Ceylon

Obviously our squadron could not face the Japs unless we had managed to whittle them down a bit with our torpedo-planes and had the close support of land-based aviation to make up for the great Jap advantage in carriers. What is important is that we don't allow the enemy to whittle us down by another two battleships, which would reduce our edge in sea-power over the Axis to a very precarious margin. Paring down our capital ship strength and seizing or putting out of commission our string of bases from Hong Kong to Gibraltar is all too plainly an important part of the Axis plan for 1942.

In fact the situation is nearing the point where the Vichy Fleet might just tip the balance—either way. Hitler has been exerting himself to see that it is tipped his way. The turn of events at Vichy is most disquieting. Had Hitler marched in and occupied the rest of France and thrown out the present Government there was still a chance that Darlan might have sailed off with the Fleet to North Africa. During the earlier stages of Laval's negotiations the Fleet was reported to have had steam up in Toulon harbor. But by inserting Laval and presumably other "reliable" Quislings into the Vichy Government and ousting all those who have favored a "wait and see" policy, Hitler has improved his chances of bringing Vichy's warships into service for the Axis in the Western Mediterranean, allowing him to use the Italian Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean. It now remains to be seen whether French sailors will fight their ships against us. To "work them in" with German officers and crews would take many weeks, or months.

Hitler appears at any rate to have been delayed in France in what Marcel Déat has called "destroying

treachery and intrigue behind his back before going ahead with Germany's great decisive battle." There has been a hitch in Bulgaria, too, where the government has resigned rather than carry the nation into war with Russia, whether or not this be through an attack on Turkey.

Costly German counter-attacks have failed to halt the Russian advance, this having continued on the Novgorod and Rzhev sectors, and reached the outskirts of Bryansk. The Soviets appear more and more optimistic about the prospects for 1942, and insist that they have no intention of letting up their pressure and handing the initiative back to the Germans.

Though this may appear as false

optimism when the great Nazi storm does break in a few days or weeks, I think that things are far from going as Hitler had hoped and planned, that the Russians will hold firm, that Germany will prove short of air power for her many, widespread ventures, and that it is quite possible that a great opportunity may come this fall for a counter-stroke. The Russians have argued over and over again that we should set our minds on defeating Germany this year. General Marshall's visit to Britain may be to discuss preparations for a late summer or fall landing in Western Europe, should this opportunity materialize. There will be more ships, many more American planes and tanks, and fewer Germans by then.

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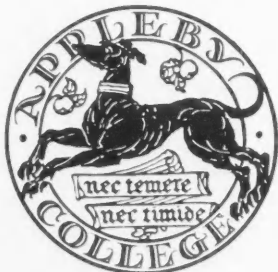
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Resurgent China's Place in the War

BY HARRY O'CONNOR

As significant as China's successful stand against Japan is her adherence to her age-old culture and philosophy.

It is this spirit which Japan has always endeavored to break, which binds China to all the best ideals of western culture and which makes her the natural ally of all the forces fighting for civilization.

TO THE average mind of the Western world China has always been a land of mystery and misconception. Far too generally the main idea has circled round what have been considered to be the peculiarities of its people, its internal conflicts, and its periodic calamities. Under the heading of the yellow races, Japan and China have been linked in color and oddities, and, outside a select and knowledgeable few, never taken seriously, except as a possible peril to European civilization. All that is now passing, with a deeper realization that beneath the confusing crust of Chinese entity there exists a mentality which has everything in common with the very best ideals of European culture.

It has taken the unveiling of the

blatant militaristic mentality of Japan to bring it about. If late it is timely, in as much as it assists in

the steadily growing appreciation that this is not so much a war of men as it is of minds, a war in which China, by her past, is peculiarly fitted to play a leading part. It is a fact which has become more obvious as the war progressed round the earth.

China was first in this world battle for ideals, and it is no exaggeration to aver that Japan took the plunge when she did, not only to satisfy her desire for conquest and aggrandizement, but because she sensed that it was time to step in before the awakening consciousness of China to the benefits of complete unity put an end to her ambitions, for Japan, better than any, knew that Chinese ambitions had little in common with the aggressive militarism which she had imported and grafted on to Japanese thought and custom—thought and custom which were little more than the worship of barbaric tradition overlaid with an impish idolatry of modern mechanism.

The mind of China dips far back, so far into antiquity that it is not surprising that the Western world, speaking generally, lost consciousness of it. China, itself, may not always have been aware of it as a living force, but, as a precept which is ingrained in early childhood, it lived, and, perhaps unconsciously, actuated the outlook and conditions of countless generations of Chinese.

Modern China is inexplicable apart from its historic background. From the beginning the land was a great agricultural society; so much was it the life of the people that the engineer who first dealt successfully with the Yellow River floods became the founder of the 'First Dynasty.' As a Peasant Empire, which needed a learned class to regulate its affairs, it originated the rise of a caste which must be peculiar to the Chinese. This was the aristocracy of scholar-officials, an aristocracy of learning which became the only recognized aristocracy in China. Built on that foundation government in old China undoubtedly came to rest upon a profoundly ethical basis, and the massive and in many ways very practical system of social philosophy, which was gradually worked out, permeated society deeply. Even the peasants were affected by it. A Confucian background gave them a real heritage of culture and certain standards.

Western Incursion

During the eighteenth century, under the Manchu Dynasty, the land was one of the best governed and orderly states in the world. But the conception upon which Chinese life and thought had been erected militated against the creation of a Warrior Class, such as the Samurai of Japan. There was, indeed no warrior class. It was a fact which was destined to have an effect on the national fortunes when, in the nineteenth century, at a time when the Manchu Dynasty was declining in vigor, the trading nations of the West began to assess and capitalize the possibilities of the Empire. Japan was also affected, but with quite different reactions. In a generation she had reorganized and modernized. She had little of the past to impede her. But it was different with China. She neither desired, nor could she get away from her past. From the middle of the nineteenth century to the day when Japan closed upon her, she passed through years of social revolution and upheaval in a process of gradual unity.

Much was altered politically in those years. Much was changed. The only thing which may be said to have been continuous was the endeavor, despite all disasters, to cling to the ancient cultural and educational objectives. The things of the mind were time honored, and nothing is more significant about the new China than the way in which she has been true to her old respect for knowledge and scholarship. It is this spirit which the Japanese have always endeavored to break, knowing it to be their greatest danger. It is

this spirit which she brings to the World War. It is this which binds China to all the best ideals of Western culture. It makes her the natural ally of all the forces fighting for civilization. Potentially she is one of the greatest of the world's democracies.

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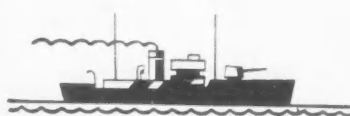
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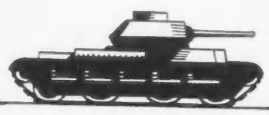
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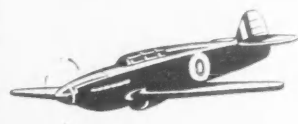
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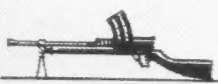
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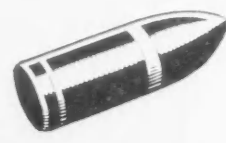
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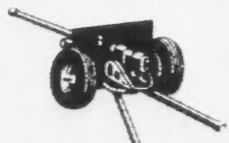
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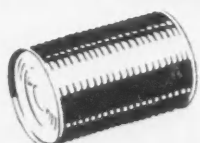
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LATEST WAR BOOKS

The Spirit of the Red Army

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE VOICE OF FIGHTING RUSSIA, edited by L. Zacharoff. Longmans. \$4.00.

ALL-OUT ON THE ROAD TO SMOLENSK, by Erskine Caldwell. Collins. \$3.00.

"WE MADE A MISTAKE" (Hitler), by L. Zacharoff. Ryerson. \$2.50.

AN ATLAS OF CHINA, by Marthe Rajchman. Longmans. \$2.75.

THE SETTING SUN OF JAPAN, by Randau and Zugsmith. Macmillan. \$4.00.

OUR ENEMY JAPAN, by Wilfred Fleisher. McClelland and Stewart. \$2.50.

THE Voice of Fighting Russia and All-Out on the Road to Smolensk are two quite different books. One is a compilation of personal stories of Russian soldiers, sailors, airmen and guerrillas, obviously embellished for propaganda use in the Soviet press. The other is the account by an intelligent American observer (author of Tobacco Road and cor-

respondent in Russia for *Life* and *PM*) of his experiences during the first half-year of the Nazi-Soviet War, a job of straight reporting, the way we like it. But the important point is that they add up to the same thing.

It is just the propagandistic touch given to stories of the exploits of the Soviet defenders, Caldwell declares, which was to a great extent responsible for the Russian people's confidence. "They had literally never heard of Germany's invincible strength." Foreigners resident in Moscow, and particularly Americans, whose radio sets had not been seized on the outbreak, were on the other hand "badly stampeded by German propaganda" and almost all expected a quick Nazi victory.

The Russian stories mostly are pitched in a lyrical tone. They may describe actual exploits, but they describe them in the way the Soviet propaganda machine wants to impress the people. Red Army men are always referred to as "the heroes" or "the fighters," are always "brave" or "courageous." They go into battle crying: "For the Fatherland! For Stalin!" or "Our Cause is Just. Forward!" When they are praised for any outstanding deed they reply modestly: "I serve the Soviet Union." When wounded, they are always impatient to get back into action: "What's going on? The whole country is on its feet, and I am lying here?"

The Germans are "the bandits," or "the Fascist brigands," who are to be "exterminated without mercy." Taken prisoner they are described as fidgeting in their poor uniforms, hanging their heads, "their terrified bestial faces peering out from under their helmets. Their Soviet captors are unable to discover 'even distantly' any 'special qualities' in these Germans.

A pleasant feature of the book is the inclusion of stories of a brave engine room mechanic who climbed into a hot boiler, in an asbestos suit, to plug a broken water tube in the midst of battle; and of a cook who refused to abandon his field kitchen but worked under fire to repair the auto with which he was towing it, because he couldn't see his good soup falling into the hands of the Fascist bandits while Red Army men went hungry. How often do cooks and mechanics get into our war stories?

How Germans Fight

There are a few stories, such as one of a naval battle, from which one can learn absolutely nothing, not even in what sea it was fought, or with what forces. Another, concerning the exploits of "the brave scout Beliakoff" may be somewhat fabulous, but is at least well written. But one piece seemed quite valuable and caught my interest above all others in the book. It is entitled "How the Germans Fight," and apparently refers to the early part of the campaign.

"On the sector marked out for the breakthrough they throw a detachment of motorcyclists. We have become acquainted with them. These are young men, almost boys, of eighteen or nineteen, wild and ready for anything, but not particularly stable. Some of them stimulate their daring with alcohol."

"At a good speed of 45 to 50 miles an hour they rush on the roads and fields, keeping everything before them under a hail of machine-gun fire. The shooting is terrific—the roar and noise are overwhelming. But there is not much sense to it. At such speeds the motorcyclist can see little of what is before him, and actually his mission is very different; it is to arouse panic."

"We have become adroit in picking them off their machines with accuracy and, what is even more important, with calmness. It is a remarkable business. Such a seemingly

terrific offensive lunge, and yet it is only necessary for about a dozen of the leaders to fall and these 'lightning troops' turn back, stepping on the gas."

"Regarding attacks of the infantry, the tactics are the same—an attempt at moral pressure. Wild firing with automatics, quick determined marching, sometimes on the run, and the savage, hoarse cries of 'Hoch! Heil!' to brace themselves and intimidate the enemy. . . . What is the purpose of such fire? To give the impression of a tremendous squall of fire impossible to suppress—to induce collapse, panic, disorganization, loss of morale in their opponents."

Beating the Blitz

"The best means of meeting it is again—calmness, self-control, and steady, accurate shooting. Don't think that this avalanche will stop only when all of them are stricken down. Not at all! If you knock out two or three dozen of them, the rest will drop prone and there's your chance, brother. The Hitlerite soldiers are brought up in the certainty that such an attack with the fire of their automatics is irresistible. Perhaps that's how they took, by terror, the French and the Belgians, brave fighters, but unstable. Our fighter is not like that."

It has long since become clear that the Soviet fighters "are not like that," and that for this and other reasons the blitzkrieg technique has failed in Russia. One of the biggest questions for 1942 is: what form of mobile warfare is to take its place? What will the German tacticians try now?

Quite a lot of interesting information on German and Russian tactics is in this book, for the sifting out. One learns that the Germans don't like night fighting, and the Russians

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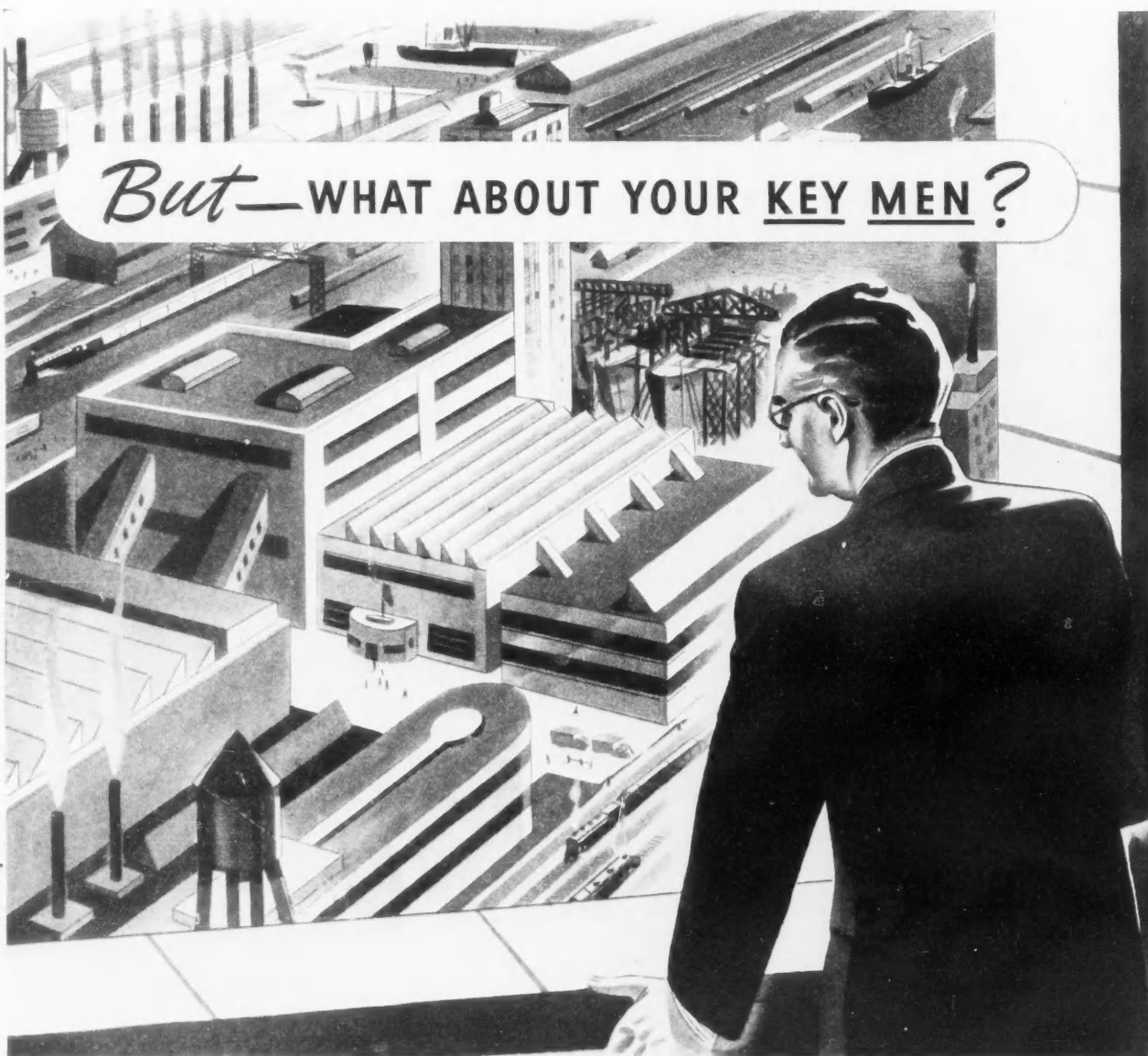
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do; and also that the Germans often take a stiff drink before going into action. The Russians are specialists in the hand grenade, the Germans extremely proficient in the use of the trench mortar. The Nazis sometimes towed armored sleds full of infantrymen behind their tanks; at other times the infantry actually rode on the back of the tanks—and suffered a good many broken bones in jumping off at high speed.

The Germans used white-painted fighter planes; and Soviet airmen seem to have a standard technique of slicing off the enemy's tail with their propeller blade if they find themselves without ammunition. One story tells of Czechs—or might they be anti-Nazi Sudetens?—surrendering in broken Russian. Many stories confirm that the Red soldier or guerrilla commonly saves his last bullet for himself.

Clearly there is much value and interest in the Russian stories, straight from the Soviet press. But I think that a broader idea of the war in the east is to be had from Erskine Caldwell's *All-Out on the Road to Smolensk*. Here a spade is a spade. If there are few traffic jams or accidents on the Smolensk Road, that is not entirely because the drivers are so proficient or eager. "Collisions were forbidden... and in the Soviet Union an order issued by the State or the Red Army is to be respected if a person values his life."

Their Personal War

Caldwell by no means implies, however, that the Russians are fighting merely out of terror of the State or their officers. "Along the front both soldiers and civilians fought the Germans in a manner that demonstrated that the individual considered himself personally responsible for the success or failure of the war." There are several vivid tastes of action, at the front and during air raids in Moscow, in the book. It also contains the story—the first time I have seen it in print of probably the greatest tank battle of all time, the initial clash between the Nazi and Soviet panzer forces in Lithuania.

A Russian major who was in the fight describes how, for three days and three nights, a thousand Russian tanks battled with two thousand German tanks in an area about four miles square! At the end of that time both sides were exhausted, and withdrew from the field, leaving behind about three-quarters of their strength. Based on Stalin's "well-prepared plan to defeat the German Army by destroying two tanks for one, two planes for one, and two Germans for one Russian," this was considered as a Soviet victory.

The new Russian 50-ton tank turned out to be a "honey"—as I have often seen admitted in German front reports. Its caterpillar treads were protected by a bumper, whereas on the German tanks the treads were the most vulnerable part. The Russian tank drivers developed a knack of ramming the sides of the Germans and tipping them over.

Zacharoff's second book *We Made a Mistake (Hitler)* presents a good deal of further information about the Red Army, Air Force, Navy, tank arm, chemical section, industry and leadership, though in an entirely uncritical way. He tells, for example, of special Russian tanks equipped to

lay mine-fields or barbed-wire entanglements as they roll along; and of others, surely the ultimate word, which, when confronted with a ditch, "throw out a bridge and withdraw it after crossing, without the crew leaving the interior."

There is a chapter on the possible use by the Germans of gas, poison and bacteria, which leads off with a document claimed to have been captured from the Germans last July 15, near Pskov. The envelope was marked: *Under no circumstances to fall into enemy hands. To be opened only upon order of the High Command.* Inside was "Secret Instruction No. 199, edition 1940," for firing

chemical shells, with a supplement dated June 1941. The instructions constantly repeat that "toxic substances must be applied on a big scale, and only on order of the High Command."

Will Hitler turn to this hideous form of warfare in order to wrest victory in Russia in 1942? No one could safely assume that he will not. But if he was in fact prepared to use these methods last year, but did not, it would look as if he had intended using them against this best-prepared of all countries, not in case the going became very tough, but only if it appeared certain that the Russians were collapsing.

Readers who have come across Marthe Rajchman's very fine *Atlas of China* (10 maps, 16" x 16"), which really covers the whole of East Asia, will be interested to know that a new edition of her *Atlas of Far Eastern Politics* is to be issued soon, as well as an *Atlas of Global War*, (50 maps, Morrow & Co.) for which Edgar Ansell Mowrer is preparing the text.

The Setting Sun of Japan is a bright and readable account by two correspondents of *PM* who must have been about the last people to make a full swing through the Orient before the lid blew off. They got home a few days before Pearl Harbor. Although it seems almost as

dangerous for people in Japan to be seen talking with foreigners these days, as it was until recently for Russians, they succeeded in making a lot of contacts in Nippon, and present a quantity of fresh and interesting background material on the land of the Rising—my mistake!—the Setting Sun.

Our Enemy Japan is a surprisingly slender account of Japan's power and politics for a former editor of the *Japan Advertiser*. More meat is compressed into much smaller space in Sir Frederick Whyte's admirable little booklet *Japan's Purpose in Asia* (Royal Institute of International Affairs, Oxford Press, 55c).

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Together with every other part of Northern Electric, the Illumination Division is directing its major effort toward the supplying of war needs. Illumination for war industry—for Navy, Army and Air Force—is vital. This means, then, that until the war's end—until Victory is won—the house owner, the home builder, will understand that his needs have been subordinated to a far more important objective—the full-out war effort of a company whose every division, every department, every worker, is striving to work as hard at home as our forces are fighting in the field.



Claire Coci, eminent young organist, whose recital on April 18 at Eaton Auditorium ends the series offered by the Casavant Society.



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How Vichy-France Talks to Canadians

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

THE Germans and their Vichy collaborators devote a good deal of thought to the messages they direct day by day to French-speaking Canada by way of short-wave radio. Their propaganda is more seductive than aggressive and shows a considerable appreciation of the Canadian mentality.

The principal Vichy apologist for Canada is a man named Firmin Roz who delivers regular talks to his "dear Canadian listeners." A glance at M. Roz' background and the subject matter of some of his talks will give a fair picture of the whole technique. Before the war M. Roz was director of the Canadian House at University City in Paris. In that capacity he met, talked with and guided the studies of hundreds of Canadian students. He knows French-speaking Canada and its normal reactions to things French.

The main object of his talks appears to be to glorify Marshal Petain and the so-called national revolution. In one talk he praised the "fecundity of the French-Canadian hearth" as the strength of French Canada and dwelt on the constructive

The shortwave broadcasts directed to Canada by the Vichy stations are very astutely designed, and show a considerable knowledge of the French-Canadian mentality. Firmin Roz, who does the best of the talks, was once director of the Canadian House at University City in Paris. He seeks to convince Quebec that Marshal Petain has eliminated in France the things that French-Canadians did not like, and talks a good deal about Jews, Freemasons and Bolsheviks.

work of the French in Canada from Champlain to Dandurand and Lapointe. "I formulate the conclusion," he concluded "that the France of Marshal Petain is not a new France but a renewed France. It is impossible that French-Canadians, as they learn more and more about France,

will fail to sympathize with her."

In a talk on the place of artisans in the France of Petain M. Roz said in the future more emphasis will be placed on quality than on quantity of production. There will be less worldly pushing for high wages but adequate wages for all. All youths will receive medical examinations and aptitude tests and then technical training according to their aptitudes.

In other talks Roz attempted to show that traits in France which once annoyed French-Canadians have been eliminated, that new emphasis is now placed on youth and the family, that collaboration is much misunderstood, that whatever happens France must continue to live beside Germany and so must collaborate.

Perhaps the most naive of his talks was one on the French colonies in which he deplored the loss of Syria and explained Petain's concern for keeping the colonies attached to France despite distances which were a handicap. He said New France was not a colony but another province of France as was evident by the calibre of the men sent to govern it, Frontenac, Talon, Bishop Laval. But the province was too far away to be held. The French government of the time might be blamed for the loss of New France but Petain is determined such incidents will not be repeated under his regime.

Prisoners' Messages

The Roz and other talks of similar character usually follow items designed to attract listeners. Sometimes there are messages from Canadians to family or friends, although these usually come from the Paris radio and from interned prisoners. Always there is a news broadcast of French domestic and world items. The French items all tend to show things are much as usual in France while the interpretation given world news is markedly pro-Axis.

The Paris and Vichy broadcasts are apparently closely co-ordinated but the Paris radio shows its German control quite obviously while Vichy would appear to be operated by Frenchmen with the object of justifying the position of the Vichy government. It is subject to German censorship for the Germans control all radio facilities in both occupied and unoccupied France under the terms of the armistice.

The Paris broadcasts specialize in messages home by Canadian students, priests and others who may be either interned or at liberty. These, apparently, are used to attract listeners and sometimes contain a bit of personal news about other Canadians known to the speaker.

In the last article attention was called to Mr. Churchill's speech at Ottawa as a part of the British and Free French answer to the stream of propaganda from France. It did not go unnoticed. The Paris radio broadcast a sarcastic commentary stating Churchill's sincerity is to be judged by his record of broken promises, promises of a million men to France, promises of planes.

The commentator said Churchill kept his word like his ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough, who also was "well versed in the art of using the French people," and ended with the warning: "the people who can hope and benefit most from England are Jews and Free Masons and Bolsheviks."

St. Pierre Seizure

The same commentator also dealt with the Free French seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon and described Admiral Muselier as "un joli coq" who only made himself ridiculous. The handling of the incident typifies the general line taken by Paris and Vichy towards the Free French. They are always called mercenaries in the pay of Britain. Muselier was pictured as trying to make a glorious feat of arms out of the seizure of a little undefended colony.

"They (the Free French) see Germans everywhere," said the commentator, "but take good care not to encounter them. They were brave

in Syria when they made fratricidal war on their own people but there were no Germans there. They are conspicuously absent in Libya."

The Free French have their

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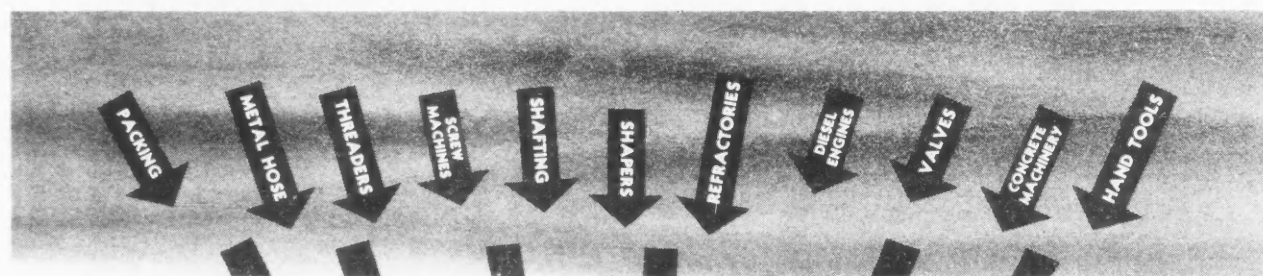


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TORONTO, ONTARIO

swers to all this, broadcast from British stations and from WRUL at Boston. They came back with the story of Free French forces fighting in Libya and of the Free French squadron which made 70 odd raids on Germany.

Intermingled with thrusts at allied war aims and the constant effort to explain and justify Vichy comes a series of items and talks designed to keep alive respect for French culture. An example is a talk by a woman who said she had to leave her child in the United States with friends whom she calls "exiles." She said Paris is more vibrant than ever, literature and the arts flourish, there is more intellectual activity than ever, editors can not supply the demand for books. She said nothing about supplies of food, clothing or fuel.

For \$500,000 Canada might have had a shortwave broadcasting station which could pour a daily counter-barrage into the ears of French listeners but that project still awaits development. Failing a Canadian station the bureau of public information co-operates with the Free French authorities in sending broadcasts by way of the Boston station but the time available is limited. Talks by Canadians whose names are known in France convey the Canadian answer.

One of the most effective was the Christmas broadcast by Cardinal Villeneuve who, without attacking Vichy, chided the spokesmen for that regime for their attacks on the de Gaulles, denounced collaboration and stated his view of the position of French-speaking Canada.

"We are of French blood," said the cardinal. "We are French in heart and soul but we are also loyal to the British crown. We are convinced and defiant anti-Nazis, despite the lies they make you hear."

French-Canadians, he said, are too long away from Europe to be moved by the cry of blood or French nationalism as it comes over the Paris radio. They respect Pétain but, he added, the supposedly French radio voices which hurled imprecations at de Gaulle who refused to break his sword sounded false to French-Canadian ears.

The number of people who hear French short-wave broadcasts to Canada is probably very small. The number who read press despatches

casting propaganda to Latin-America. There a different line is taken, the religious as distinguished from the racial, cultural and political line. The idea appears to be to picture a France returning to its ancient Catholic faith with German blessing in order to offset the dark picture of the fate of Catholic Poland.

Bleak as it is France is perhaps the brightest spot in the sordid picture of Europe under Hitler. It is natural to expect the Nazi masters of propaganda to make the most of it, to hold it out to the world as an example of Hitler's generosity and the new world order to come, to encourage Frenchmen by bribes, threats and the terrible logic of their impossible position to talk to the world about themselves, providing they say the right things.

The Nazis are compelled to draw a veil of silence over other conquered countries. No news is permitted to come out of Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia and only a little out of Norway where a Quisling's efforts to establish a government of Norwegians controlled by Germans have been only partly successful.



Serving Canada today... planning for tomorrow!

THE savings of more than 170,000 Canadians are helping Canada's war effort today through The Mutual Life of Canada. More than \$34,000,000 have already been invested in War and Victory Loans... and many millions more in other Government securities and in vital commercial and industrial enterprises.

Besides contributing their share as individuals, these Mutual Life policyholders are giving double assistance through their insurance savings. Not only are they directly aiding the war effort, but by guaranteeing the security of their own families they are safeguarding the very roots of all our nation's strength.

Employees of The Mutual Life of Canada also are doing their part. More than 150 have enlisted for active service. Many hundreds more

are giving freely of their time and energy in war services, assisting in war savings drives and in their own war savings contributions.

To put forth our greatest war effort, every one of us must plan to spend less and save more. Combined with a generous investment in War Loans, no form of saving can be more helpful to you or to Canada than the purchase of life insurance through The Mutual Life of Canada. A truly "mutual" company, it is owned entirely by the policyholders, who are the sole recipients of the Company's profits.

Your nearest Mutual Life representative will gladly show you how your savings can be individually planned to provide adequate security for you and your family, while they work for your country, too. See him today!

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ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

ENGLISH CIVILIAN

(A Villanelle)

THREE eggs a month we always get

Our bread has not been rationed yet;
We have no reason to complain.

We're growing every sort of grain;
Our food is plentiful, though plain:
Three eggs a month we always get.

We're short of diamonds, lace and jet.

A fact that keeps us out of debt.
We have no reason to complain.

We get some sugar, beet or cane,
A little fish, to feed the brain.
Three eggs a month we always get.

Waste no compassion on us yet.
Winston is on the parapet;
We have no reason to complain.

And this our confidence; we yet
Shall see a turning in the lane.
Three eggs a month we always get;
We have no reason to complain.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

which also carry a propaganda taint is larger. This taint attaches to every news item from occupied or unoccupied France because nothing goes out without German approval. It attaches more particularly to despatches from the official Vichy news agency, Havas-Telemondial, which appear in some Canadian and American newspapers occasionally.

That agency recently broadcast an article from "Le Journal" of Clermont-Ferrand on the moral position of France in the world. It concludes that Frenchmen have reason to be proud and, in somewhat labored fashion, tries to draw satisfaction from the fact that the Indo-Chinese army is still defending its territory, the long resistance of French troops to the British invasion of Syria and the refusal of the garrison at Djibouti to haul down the flag.

The fateful recall of General Weygand from North Africa to France was reported by Havas-Telemondial as for administrative reasons. The first news of Weygand's dismissal came from London and then the French agency came out with the explanation that Weygand's work in North Africa was completed. It was later learned he left his wife in North Africa, evidence of an intention to return.

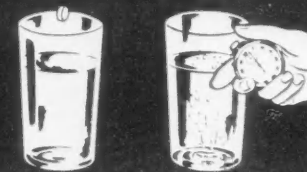
The battle for Syria in which British and Free French forces succeeded in wresting control of that mandated territory from Vichy was reported during its progress by Havas-Telemondial but always described as a British attempt to steal a French colony and rob France of a supply source.

The French radio stations also serve the German interest in broad-

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The instant you drop an Aspirin Tablet in water, it starts to disintegrate. In 2 seconds it's ready to start work. Hence it relieves pain extremely fast.



Try this swift relief that
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The reason why people on all sides today are adopting Aspirin to relieve pain, is because Aspirin stops pain fast, with safety!

For as you see in the pictures of the glasses above, Aspirin goes to work instantly you take it, relieving pain almost at once. And, taken as directed, it is safe.

That's why Aspirin is said to be among the fastest and safest reliefs ever known for pain.

Try it next time you have headache, neuritis or "rheumatic pain." See why millions say it is the only thing they use.

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In the Economy Bottle



WARNING! Look for this cross on every Aspirin Tablet

THE Intercounty Baseball Association recently passed a resolution asking the Ontario Baseball Association to ask the Ontario Government to permit the playing of amateur baseball on Sunday, for the duration of the war at least.

As a double play this ranks with Tinker to Evers to Chance, but that is not the point. The point is that once more there is rising the popular demand for Sunday sports, with especial emphasis on the fact that these are war times.

Attorney-General Conant, speaking for the Ontario Government, who are apparently holding down first base in the combination above mentioned, said that his government had

no power at all to change the existing law regarding Sabbath athletics. He quoted the law, nicely termed an "Act to Prevent the Profanation (sic) of the Lord's Day."

"It is not lawful for any person on that day to play at skittles, ball, football, racket or any other noisy game,

or to gamble with dice or otherwise or to run races on foot, or on horseback, or in carriage, or in vehicles of any sort."

Mr. Conant also gave the date when the law was passed: 1845.

It is not the purpose of the present article to question how anyone can run a race in a carriage or to quibble about the noisiness of skittles. What interests us is that date.

1845. That was a long time ago. People were very much behind the times. Their navies sailed wooden ships. Their infantry used muzzle-loaders. Their cannons fired solid shot. Their mobile forces fought on horseback.

Nobody seems much troubled over the fact that we have seen fit to modernize these weapons in certain respects, to make them a trifle more in harmony with the year 1942. But let anyone suggest tampering with the 1845 law regarding the Profanation of the Lord's Day, and a squawk goes up that Grandpa could hear under six feet of earth.

THE people who object to the playing of strictly amateur sport on Sunday are a very small minority, but they are remarkably well organized and make far more noise than skittles. The average person is pretty reasonable and fairly broad-minded. If he goes to church, he doesn't like to have the sermon drowned out by the cheering over someone's home run, but in the afternoon he finds it rather pleasant to hear cheerful, if excited, voices from the corner sandlot.

Wars produce as many screwballs as casualties. Remember Andrew Volstead's little experiment of unhappy memory across the border. A war produced that, and similar foolishness over here. Take a look at the Ajax Club business down in Halifax, where some sailors who are fighting the war have been forbidden a glass of beer by some church-goers who aren't. Read a recent letter to a Toronto newspaper wherein the correspondent comes up with the bright thought that it is not Adolph Hitler who is our enemy, but the Demon Rum, and alleges furthermore the suspicious circumstance that the Nazi bombers have conspicuously avoided bombing British breweries. If true, this is excellent news for those of us who hope in due course to be sampling some of the output of those same unbombed breweries, but it is foolishness nonetheless.

This is the sort of thing that seems to get an added impetus in wartime. At a period when certain restrictions should be lifted—if only temporarily—to fit new circumstances, the determined little minority sets about endeavouring to clamp the lid on tighter. They can do more damage to the war effort than two hundred Nazi bombers, but they fondly believe themselves to be perambulating Victory Bonds.

ALL this may appear to be veering considerably off the sports course, but we're getting back to that. For the average man, and an increasing number of women, sport is the cheapest, easiest, and most effective means of relaxation. It provides relaxation for those who play and those who watch.

In peacetime the demand for Sunday sports was present, too, but the demand wasn't quite so valid as it is now. People worked shorter hours and had more free time in the afternoon and on Saturday. They weren't working so hard. Now Sunday is their day, their only day, and more and more of them are requesting politely that they be allowed to enjoy it.

The m.o.o.p.b.'s have an answer, of course. People can enjoy themselves in exactly the way they do themselves. It is obviously quite immoral, to say nothing of illegal, to have other ideas of enjoyment. People can go to church—getting to as many as

six or seven services if they know where to look and are fast on their feet. They can read, obtaining exercise by flipping the pages very fast if necessary. They can go for long walks, studying Nature. They can sit on their front steps and drink tea. They can, too, go to a bootlegger's and raise hell. They can lie around the house getting so stale with bore-

dom that their next week's work will suffer. They can sit quietly in a corner and swear methodically at busybodies.

Furthermore, they do.

IT IS not immoral to play baseball on Sunday. Anybody who says it is is crazy. But whether it's immoral or not doesn't make the slightest difference. We're going to have to do lots more immoral things than stealing second base in plain sight of a curate before we win the war.

As things stand, anything which will contribute to the winning of the war is a good thing—arbitrarily, and anything which will detract from the same is a bad thing. Sunday sport is by this definition a good thing and a necessary thing.

Wedding Gifts Destroyed As Fire Damages Home

Bride of Five Months Is
Slightly Burned — Ceiling
Falls on Woman
Next Door

(Clipping from
Canadian Daily Newspaper)

Wedding presents of a bride and groom of five months were destroyed when fire swept through an upstairs room at 1111 Avenue last evening, causing an estimated damage of \$350 to the contents. The bride, Miss M. J. M., who was slightly burned about the face, when the ceiling of the room, which had been first-aid by fire, fell on her.



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may be the price of your neglect
to insure adequately — NOW!

Possessions that came to you when you first began housekeeping... or gathered with loving thought over the years, chosen because they helped to make the kind of home you wanted.

If FIRE should sweep through it tomorrow, would you be able, out of your insurance money, to replace all these things with others of a like kind? Or would you have to wait, and save, till you had enough cash?

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Listless? Half-awake? Sparkling, speedy Sal Hepatica works two ways to help clear up unnatural fatigue due to constipation and acidity.

Fast, Effective Relief from Indigestion, Headaches



Speedy SAL HEPATICA
Brings quicker, more complete relief because:

1. Quickly, usually within an hour, yet gently, it clears the intestinal tract of wastes.
2. At the same time, Sal Hepatica's double action helps correct excess gastric acidity.

WHENEVER you're slowed down by headaches, upset stomach or dull, listless feelings, two conditions are usually responsible — wastes in the system and excess gastric acidity. Unless you get rid of both conditions, the chances are you'll go on feeling under-par. That's why you should take Sal Hepatica — it combats excess gastric acidity as well as constipation!

Sal Hepatica acts quickly, in a natural way, by attracting moisture to the intestinal tract. It works gently, yet thoroughly, leaving no disagreeable effects... causes no discomfort or griping.

At the first sign of a headache, indigestion or out-of-sorts feeling due to constipation and excess gastric acidity — take two teaspoonfuls of speedy Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. You soon get back your old vim and energy when you rely on sparkling, speedy Sal Hepatica!

Get an economical family size bottle from your druggist's today.

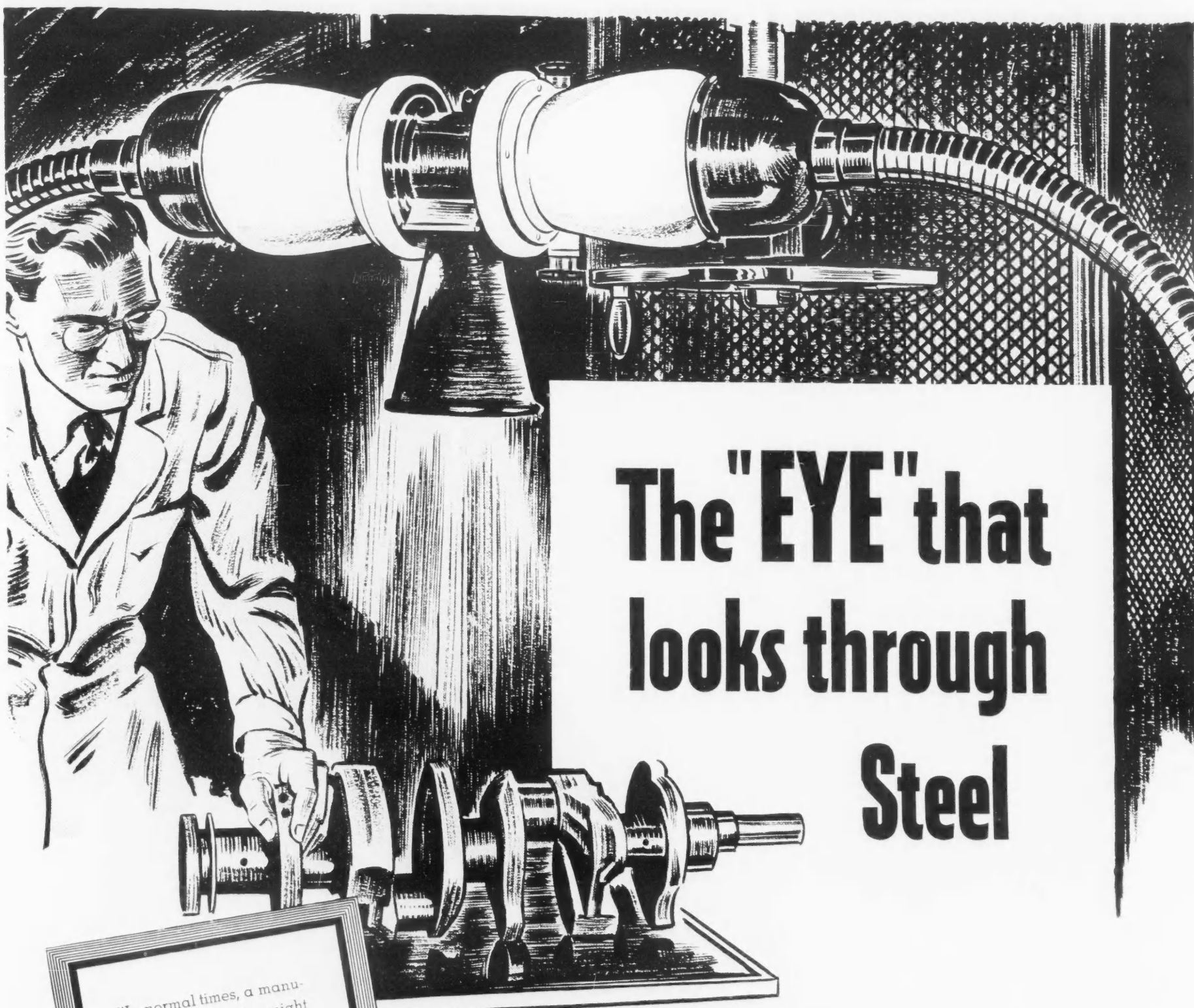
Why Sal Hepatica is so effective:

1. Acts quickly — usually within an hour.
2. Causes no discomfort or griping.
3. Acts gently, thoroughly by attracting moisture to the intestinal tract.
4. Helps counteract excess gastric acidity.
5. Pleasant and easy to take.
6. Economical to use.



Whenever you need a laxative take
speedy SAL HEPATICA

A Product of Bristol-Myers — Made in Canada



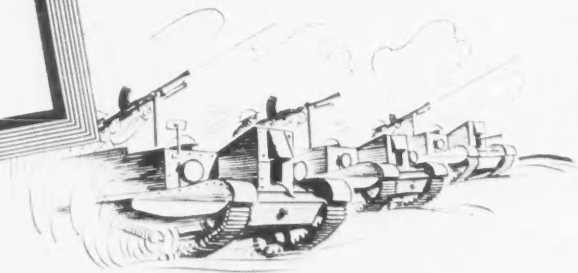
The "EYE" that looks through Steel

"In normal times, a manufacturing mistake might lose a customer. Now that we are engaged in all-out war production, a mistake may lose a father, a son or a brother."

W. R. Campbell
(From a talk by President W. R. Campbell to Ford of Canada employees)

A crankshaft is set up under the "eye" of the giant X-ray machine. The operator steps outside the lead-lined safety chamber, pulls a switch to set the X-rays working. Deep into the solid metal, the mechanical "eye" probes — taking pictures that will reveal the tiniest imperfection. The X-ray test for metals and parts is one of the precautions in "the Ford way" of building fighting machines for fighting men.

Far off, over a sand-swept desert, Empire soldiers speed into battle in sturdy Canadian-built universal carriers — their automatic guns spitting defiance at the foe. They trust their lives to vital metal parts minutely inspected by the scientist in the Ford of Canada plant.



The Canadian worker may never hear a gun shot. But his skill and knowledge ride into battle with those Empire warriors. His painstaking job is part of the production program which has sent thousands upon thousands of strong, dependable vehicles to help our fighting forces.

OWNERS OF FORD CARS, MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS!
For continued dependable service and genuine Ford Parts during this emergency, patronize your local Ford dealer.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Five-Point Freedom For Crippled Fighting Men

BY W. R. WATSON

We should plan now for a complete and humane rehabilitation program for those who come back from the War crippled in one or other of their limbs or senses.

Mr. Watson, himself an amazing case of conquest over physical disability, here presents just such a program.

AND they offered to find me a job in a liquor store. Or driving an elevator in a block."

His voice was full of loathing and disgust. He had lost both legs in an aeroplane crash. Before taking up flying, for the ultimate defence of his country, this young man had shown executive ability. And the prospect of employment now held out to him was by no means commensurate to it.

The above incident has reference to only one disabled man. But there are thousands, and there will be

thousands more, placed in bondage through some physical or mental hindrance brought about by modern lethal warfare.

It is the acknowledged duty of society to free them from their bondage. Action is needed now, not later, to eradicate and ameliorate detrimental existing conditions. And positive steps should be taken to assure the grafting of certain social principles to the lives of these men which will help to liberate them from their

several impediments and break their bonds.

There are various schools of thought as to how this should be done. As I see it, a five-point program should be put into effect in order to give these wounded men immunity from pain and hurt, and to guarantee them the freedom they deserve.

The first and probably the foremost point is to see to it that all our wounded men get mental free-

dom. Physical handicaps acquired after maturity require a more determined effort in readjustment than those acquired before maturity. There is a vivid realization in the minds of these afflicted people of the difference between themselves and others. Self-consciousness is often the result. And the handicapped become filled with a negative outlook on life in general, and a bitter irony and hatred towards society in particular.

From these emotions each wounded man can be freed if he is taught, by persons versed in the psychological aspects of the problem, that the realities of life are often stern, that affliction is sometimes part of the discipline to it; that a sane and intelligent approach, combined with faith and nerve, will overcome every difficulty if only the will to win keeps strong. It must be proved to him that some virtues are only revealed by affliction, and that a handicap, instead of being a detriment, is often a positive advantage, bringing forth untapped sources of energy and initiative. With this form of mental freedom he can see life sanely and see it whole.

Social Freedom

The second point is to make sure that our wounded and afflicted men receive social freedom from society. It has been my misfortune to hear from physically handicapped people of the impediments placed in the way to fruitful living because of the snobishness and prudery and prejudice directed by normal people against those less fortunate. The reason for it can be explained. Wherever there is affliction there is a mental conflict between the fit and the disabled because unconsciously the fit cannot tolerate to contemplate what they themselves might some day become. The dictum, "But for the grace of God there go I," is not faced boldly and bravely.

Although the reason for it is understandable the consequences are sadly devastating. A whole new set of values will have to be built up in society to counteract this shrinkage; this retreat, this embarrassment, this form of fear, if our wounded men are to be granted social freedom.

There is a subtle interplay between points one and two and it is difficult, if not impossible, to dissociate them completely. I think this can best be explained by quoting an excerpt from one of Lord Byron's letters which was used by Andre Maurois in his life of the poet with the club foot. "My poor mother, and after her my schoolfellows by their taunts, led me to consider my lameness as the greatest misfortune and I have never been able to conquer this feeling. It requires great natural goodness of disposition to conquer the corroding bitterness that deformity engenders in the mind and which sours one towards all the world." As a direct contrast to this there is the case of Sir Walter Scott who also went through life with a lame leg. His mind, because of his Nanny's sane upbringing and the tolerance of his associates, was in no way warped by his physical condition.

Physical Freedom

The third point in this five-point plan of freedom is physical freedom. This means simply that wounded and disabled men be given the very best that medicine and science has developed. Everything that medical knowledge is capable of must be done to prevent disability or disfigurement. When that fails then science must be made a willing ally to invent appliances to take the place of the lost members. This calls for a conscription of the medical and scientific wealth of the country, free from political bias and religious leanings.

The fourth point is spiritual freedom. Our wounded and crippled soldiers must be taught to acquire a philosophical outlook on life that will give them faith in themselves and the things about them, and which will throw their thoughts into a prom-



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TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

• THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA



With its rapid growth since war began from 15 ships to more than 350, the Royal Canadian Navy has been able to assume much of the work entailed in North Atlantic convoy duties. One of the senior officers responsible for the R.C.N.'s well-deserved reputation in this connection is Capt. R. I. Agnew, O.C. Canadian Naval Establishments in Britain. With him as he scans a map is Lieut. Peter Cossette of Ottawa.

is a future away from the travail of the immediate present. They must be made to realize that obstacles seemingly unsurmountable take on their proper dimensions when seen in retrospect; that struggles and failures are inevitable because forces in society go their way without our wish or plan; but if these struggles and failures are faced sanely and intelligently they can be made into stepping-stones on the road to success. They must be shown the enjoyment that comes from positive attainment, and the courage and hope that result; that in doing the meaning of life becomes enriched and new aims show themselves like

bright stars in the seeming darkness. They must learn that true happiness comes from within; that the widening of their own horizons and the fullest development of their own powers will bring them closer to that true happiness by the opening of avenues along which they can search for it in their own way.

The last and final of the five points is vocational freedom. Our physically handicapped soldiers should be given some special course of training in the trades or professions suitable to their mental and physical endowments, and sufficiently marketable to enable them to earn a living commensurate to their abil-

ities. And they should be given the freedom to practice their trade or profession at the side of normal people not on the basis of pity, but of honest values.

How can this be accomplished?

From a personal study of the rehabilitation methods of ten European countries during 1937 and 1938, I am convinced that this five-point freedom can best be guaranteed by the creation of Sports Sanitaria, Vocational Training Centres and Employment Agencies fully co-ordinated one with the other.

The Sports Sanitaria should be erected in various parts of the Dominion away from urban centres in order to take the fullest advantage of sunshine, fresh air and quiet. Each Sanitarium should be comprised of several one-storey buildings, built flush with the ground, with the free use of outside ramps. The atmosphere at each centre should be that of a Sports centre not a hospital; and the whole staff should be imbued with the practice of positive psychology.

Reconditioning

To these district sanatoria all our wounded men should go, either directly, or where this is not feasible, as soon as they can be safely sent from the regular military hospitals. At the sanatoria they would receive minor surgical treatment in addition to the restoration of the function of the injured part by physiotherapy, occupational therapy and the participation in sports, and the reconditioning of the mind by psychological means and by association with others under severe handicaps.

At these Sports sanatoria vocational guidance should be given to those who cannot profitably return to their former occupations. After determining the mental and physical capacities by means of tests, the men should be directed into commercial, industrial or professional careers.

For those showing academic ability arrangements should be made by a system of loans to enable them to obtain either commercial training or higher education at the universities.

For those with industrial leanings or mechanical ability opportunity should be given to learn a vocation or trade. For this purpose special vocational training centres will have to be established, preferably in the industrial districts of the country, operated by a specially trained and understanding personnel.

Nothing should be taught at these vocational schools for which there is no demand in the ordinary labor market. The traditional crafts such as tailoring, leather work and hand shoemaking are impractical in Canada because there is little probability of making a reasonable living from them. To help assure that the course of study is worth while it should be submitted to a panel of industrial advisers who have a knowledge of the shifting labor market. This panel of industrial advisers should in turn be in close touch with the medical supervisor of the vocational school in order to determine whether the functional abilities of those attending the centre would justify the teaching of any particular vocation.

Employment of Wounded

In a program such as this the proper employment of the war wounded is one of the most vital problems. Once the training is complete, whether industrial, commercial or professional, the man immediately falls into one of two broad classes—he can work under normal conditions or he cannot work under normal conditions because of his disability.

For those who can work under normal conditions the most essential requisite is the provision of a liaison officer, or contact man, or work seeker, to establish a contact between the employer and the employee on a purely business basis, free from pity, sentiment or charity. This officer should be versed in the problems of readjustment and ought to keep in close touch with those for whom he finds employment so as to be able to suggest and recommend modifications for better working conditions, hence better results.

It has been determined by observation that 85% of physically handicapped people, capable of training,

and properly trained, can earn a living under normal conditions. For the other 15%, unable to meet the competitive stress of ordinary economic life, protective workshops should be brought into being. The staff should be specially trained to adapt tools and machinery freely. The work done at these protective workshops must be marketable, the prices charged for the work must meet the ordinary commercial competition, and the commodities produced should be such as not to antagonize private enterprise.

These protected workshops could, and should, be extended into village settlements where the employees

could live with their families on a communal basis.

The expenditure for such a rehabilitation scheme, although large, is justified. From a patriotic viewpoint it is our duty to help the wounded soldier return to a normal life. From a moral viewpoint it will improve and stiffen the morale of those immediately concerned and in turn that of the whole country. From an economic viewpoint it is a sound investment for it will assure the return of thousands of men to normal industrial and commercial life, and so in turn add to the number of our hard-working, tax-paying, democratic citizens.



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THRILLING NEW "American Hostess" Pyrex teapot. Makes perfect tea. Watch it brew to the right strength. Easy pouring spout, no annoying dripback. Handy, lock-on cover. You can see that it's clean at a glance! Makes 6 cups.

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1. YOU SAVE on fuel with Pyrex ware! Clear glass Pyrex utensils let radiant heat through to help foods bake faster, more thoroughly.

CAKE DISHES with handles (above) are great for layer cakes and for all general baking uses.



2. YOU SAVE dishes and dishwashing because Pyrex ware looks fine on any table. You serve in the dish you cook in, right from the stove to the table.

FLAMEWARE SAUCEPAN (above) has detachable handle. Available in 32, 48 and 64 oz. sizes.



3. YOU SAVE with Pyrex ware when "left-overs" go into the refrigerator and can be warmed up and served again in the same Pyrex dish.

LOAF PAN (above) for bread, meat loaves, cakes, and many other purposes. Available in 2 sizes.



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There is a way to make sure that she would not have the added, crushing responsibility of earning money to provide the family with food, clothing and shelter. It is to put as much of your income as you can into Life Insurance and to increase the amount as your circumstances permit.

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WHEN someone falls over the cat and breaks a leg, or slices a finger instead of the loaf of bread, a doctor usually is at the scene of the emergency in a very few minutes. But what would happen in times of widespread and immediate emergency? Would we be safe in assuming that doctors and nurses could be everywhere they were needed? Would many of us know the proper steps to take to save a life until medical aid could be secured?

The percentage of people taking First Aid, Home Nursing and ARP courses is appallingly low. I cannot speak for the men and their problems of shortened leisure hours, but I can speak for the housewives, the wives

and mothers, whose preparedness in an emergency should be as high as their concern. But there seem to be three big obstacles in the way of our preparedness. First our concern is not very great. We cannot *really* believe that anything will happen to us. We have had so much time—is there any people in the world who

BY BABS WARNER BROWN

have had so much time? to open our eyes to the present catastrophe and learn from the short-sightedness of others. But this inestimably precious time—what are we doing with it? We seem to be lulling ourselves into a false security with it! As the

war spreads like a fan across the whole world, into Australia and the furthest Pacific, we take it as just another sign that it's not coming our way! As country after country goes down before the aggressor, as stronghold after stronghold falls, as city after city is subjected to surprise attack, why should we, in our blind

folly, imagine that we should be exempt? Canada is the arsenal of the Empire. Why, in the name of all that's reasonable, should we be safe from air attack? There are lots of reasons brought forward as to why Canada will be safe. The Poles and the Dutch and the Norwegians and the Americans and the Australians brought them forward too! Their reasons were so good that they were dancing in Poland the night before the Nazis marched in; they were drinking cocktails at Pearl Harbor on that Saturday afternoon before the Japs struck.

The second reason why a good many of us are not taking First Aid and ARP courses is because we feel we really haven't the time. It looks or by crook, though, most of us manage to take in a show once a week. ARP takes less time per week than a show. On the face of it, the cold, factual face of it, without letting any sentiment get into the picture, wouldn't it be silly to let our baby bleed to death from splinter wounds, because at the rate of two hours a week we hadn't learned where the pressure points were to stop the bleeding? Or supposing there was a chlorine gas attack. We and our children might be choking to death, while right to our hands in the kitchen would be the sodium which would save our lives if we knew how to use it. I hope these shows are good—the ones we go to instead of our ARP lectures. They ought to be, at the price we pay.

Preparedness

The third obstacle to preparedness is general apathy, a let someone else do it motif. Someone else with more time, more ability for that sort of thing, fewer children. . . . Yes, by all means let them do it, but what makes us think they'll have time, with all the other people on their hands who have thought just as we have, to take care of us? And besides, isn't it just a little tough on the wardens? Isn't it piling all the load on the willing horse? Supposing it's the willing horse that drops first? Quite a few laws and by-laws in our communities are to protect us against ourselves, against our own

PARIS AND LONDON

IN THE minds and hearts of free men
Paris is dead.
Saved from the scourge of life,
The burst of bombs;
Her towers untouched,
Her avenues undamaged,
The Arc de Triomphe a mockery
Curved against sardonic skies.
The proud City has saved herself,
Delivered her sons into slavery.
Paris is dead.

London lives.
Her dead have died free men
And are buried without shame
Her ravaged altars
And her shattered homes
Await the hand of the builder
Her streets are darkened,
But her honor undimmed.
She has lost her life
And found it.
London lives!

VERNA LOVEDAY GARDEN

laziness and stupidity. Conspicuously ARP, as in England, is probably a matter of time—but what makes us think we have that time?

First Aid and ARP are so simple. Just as simple as running a house or cooking. It's no harder on the short arm sling than it is to make a bed. Accounts are tougher than incendiaries. There's no reason in the world why every woman in charge of a house shouldn't take at least a basic course. The treatment of burns, fractures, asphyxia is knowledge that will stand us in very good stead at any time. God forbid that air raids and gas attacks should come, but if they do, isn't it just common sense to be prepared? The knowledge of certain elementary things to do is a steadying influence in any emergency. Without it the bravest of us are apt to lose our heads, to run around blindly like mice in a trap interfering with the work of those who have been trained to help. All too late we will realize how valuable that training is.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Are We Ready For An Emergency?

A Salute to Canadian Women!

EMBLEM RED

by Du Barry



Photograph taken at the Cotillion Room, Hotel Pierre.

WHEREVER THERE'S A JOB to be done, you'll find that Canadian women have rolled up their sleeves and gone to work. And what's more, they have kept their spirits and their perspective.

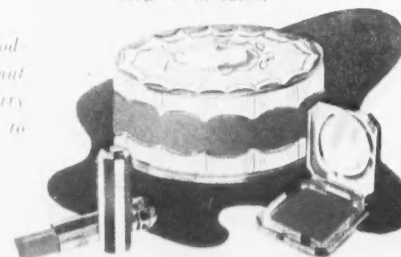
MISS CANADA HASN'T FORGOTTEN the job of being a woman too! She knows that "beauty is your duty"—that little things like a radiant smile, a dash of color, and a fresh, well-groomed look can add up to a very important thing called morale.

AND SO DU BARRY SALUTES Canadian women with a spirited cosmetic color—Emblem Red. A bright, brave

red—clear as a bugle call. In lipstick, to add sparkle to her smile. In rouge, to play up that vital clear-skinned glow. A perfect foil for muted "military" blues and olives—lovely, too, with navy, grey, and beige. On duty—or off—Canadian women look their best!

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Women of India

BY BERNICE COFFEY

One of the most striking photographs from India recently published in the daily press was that of Indian women learning air precautions. They wore graceful saris — and tin helmets. Then there was that other even more recent photograph showing the meeting of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, first lady of China, and Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the silver-haired wife of the Indian leader, Nehru. Mrs. Pandit is a leader in All-India Women's Conference. Whether her influence in her country is as potent as Madame's undoubtedly is in hers is a moot point.

These pictures, along with an

article we came across in a 1938 issue of "The Sphere" (Indian Princes Number) — turned up by chance while the house was being ransacked for anything coming under the heading of salvage — provide two views of the part Indian women play in their country's affairs... a country where there does not seem to be such a thing as middle ground.

Of the Indian women who have yet to become fully emancipated, the 1938 "Sphere" says:

"The pace of progress has been considerably accelerated by the trend of politics. The Round Table Conferences that brought princes and their prime ministers to London, also brought ladies of high degree. Rani, unadorned by jewels and accompanied by only one attendant, learnt their way about Harrods and roamed round Woolworth's counters; they ate of Dorchester Hotel food and gazed, slightly surprised, at the Savoy cabarets. Some returned into purdah, after they had sampled the restless, superficial life outside and found it wanting; but they all took back to their states new ideas of hospitals, girl guides, and social service generally, and innovations crept into every sphere of social activity.

"Custom, however, dies hard. Purdah may be disappearing, but in many states it is still the rule, and in a vast country like India the advance of the more progressive few must always be retarded by the more slowly moving rearguard. One princess, who still keeps purdah, pines for a beloved son who is undergoing treatment in Europe, but she would never even contemplate crossing the "black water" to be with him. It is not so very long since she had to walk barefoot 180 times round a "patal" tree, in blazing sunshine, as part of her marriage ceremony; her feet became blistered and she nearly fainted from the heat, and 500 women watched her disfigurement. What are progress and politics to such as she? Yet another rani delights in flying, but she is taken in a curtained car to a remote corner of the flying-ground before she boards the plane her husband is piloting.

"But whatever their position as regards seclusion the women of the ruling families have always played a great part in the destiny of the states.

During a regency of minors, mothers have governed with statesmanlike wisdom from behind the purdah, dowager ranis have counselled and guided their sons, and now they take the lead in many of the modern developments.

"Casual observers amongst English people are apt to think that purdah women must be flaccid, ineffective and ignorant. This is not true. Women have always influenced the affairs of men, even when a curtain veils them from the outer world. Some cynics say that with their emergence into the open their influence will wane, but this is unlikely. The average Indian woman has an agile brain, and, given the opportunity, will go far, and many avenues are opening out before her. The Women's Educational Conference has taken a great hold in many of the states, sponsored by such outstanding personalities as the Maharanis of Baroda and Bhopal, the Turkish wives of the Hyderabad princes, the wives of prime ministers and many others."

D. B. Flaps

About a fortnight before the new clothing regulations for men's clothing came into effect a man we know decided he needed another suit. So he dropped in at his tailor's and ordered one with a single breasted jacket and pockets without flaps. This of course is exactly what the government has ordered for all men's suits as a cloth conservation measure. At the time he thought the tailor glanced at him strangely as he took the order. This occurred, remember, at a time when tailors were being swamped with orders for suits with double-breasted jackets and pockets with flaps to be completed before the date when this style was outlawed.

A few days later he returned for a fitting. To his surprise, when the jacket was tried on he discovered it was double-breasted and had flap pockets. He protested that this was not what he had ordered. But surely, they said, he understood that he would not be able to buy another d.b. suit with flap pockets until the Lord knows when. So he tried to explain as patiently and clearly as possible that he wanted a single-breasted jacket and pockets without flaps because that was the way he liked his suits. The fitter, with an indulgent smile, nodded understandingly.

Well, when the completed suit arrived just before the new regulations came into force it was double-breasted and the pockets had flaps. He's wearing it now with the baffled air of one who suffers the penalty of being ahead of his time.

Sterling Worth

By one of those quaint little ironies which seem to be turning up with increasing frequency, pewter and copper and other such metals liked by handcrafters because of their workability (and comparative cheapness), have become unavailable. The only alternative they can turn to is that much more posh metal — sterling silver. We dig plenty of it out of the ground in Canada and besides it is not in as great demand for war materials as the more plebeian but urgently needed metals.

The other day we saw one of the handsome results. Douglas Boyd whose hobby is making exquisite things of metal, has fashioned an entire set of sterling silver flatware and plate. The design is beautifully simple and, we think, compares most favorably with those of the master silversmiths of Denmark and Sweden. Recently modern in feeling it awaits only the initials of its eventual owner. The set includes a dozen each of dinner and dessert knives and forks. Mr. Boyd hasn't got around to the spoons yet, but will later. Crowning touch are the six matching service plates — of sterling, too, each weighing in the neighborhood of eighteen ounces.

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Roslyn Chan and Elsie Lee are inspectors in a Montreal small arms ammunition plant. Both have relatives in China. In the same plant are two Polish engineers who escaped from their country after German occupation.

ACCORDING to the Declaration of Independence man is entitled to "the pursuit of happiness." It's a great phrase; a picture of all humanity resolved to believe that tomorrow will be better than today, and striving like mad to make it so, in spite of hell and high water.

People in the mass love life and find it a symphony of joy. Discords appear but they are bearable in the hope of their being resolved into concords. An individual marries, then gets a divorce, then marries again, hope triumphing over experience. An industrial corporation enlarges its custom by furious salesmanship, expands its plant, and finds its net dividends no larger than be-

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Happiness in Life and Art

fore. But next year—! Perhaps a depression comes. The firm hangs on desperately, visualizing better times ahead. Or a nation goes to war; wades in blood and tears, and breaks its financial back in the hope of a lasting peace—next Century. Happiness must be pursued. Like a will-o'-the-wisp it dances far ahead.

And yet often the man who stops running after it and sits down content finds happiness sitting beside him; not a will-o'-the-wisp but a comely and affectionate young woman. Which illustrates the ancient proverb that the race is not to the swift or the battle to the strong. But that's a mere parenthesis. The pursuit goes on, generally and continuously. People are resolved to be happy or to know the reason why not.

The fairy stories best beloved by children end "And they all lived happy ever after." Only Red Riding Hood strikes the tragic note. The wolf ate her up and while pity is aroused, perhaps some children share the happiness of the wolf. Like the little girl, seeing a picture of the Christians being thrown to the lions, and exclaiming, "O mother, here's a lion that hasn't any Christian!"

Most men and women never outgrow their juvenile taste. Even the bitters in adult experience cannot dim their hope of sweets tomorrow. So the teller of tales had better bring his hero and heroine into safe anchor-

age if he wants to be read, or heard on the stage, or seen at the movies.

Fiction is worthy only when it is true, when it is the honest expression of an honest observer looking at the world as he sees it. He must see some happy people, some honor and some grace, if he be normal. He'll never see as much downright black-hearted villainy as St. Paul saw in Rome. But the Apostle laid in the shadow tones only as a background for the ideal man: "glory, honor and peace to every man that worketh good."

So the honest writer of fiction must recognize and portray evil to intensify good. Drama is conflict; the struggle to do well against a hundred handicaps; the will to be happy despite the miseries of the world. When the battle is lost, as often it must be, because of the folly or weakness of the hero, or the malice of an enemy, or the rude pressure of blind circumstance, we have pity, that lofty quality in contrast to the mere pleasant satisfaction which the "happy ending" creates.

Two extremes are equally false and therefore equally bad; the Pollyanna concept creating a rose-pink world, and the misery-for-misery's sake. Sentiment is good, but sentimentality is a thing accursed. Tragedy is good, but the unrelieved picture of low animalism in action is plainly vicious.

Science and Our Life

BY STEWART C. EASTON

THIS CHEMICAL AGE, by William Haynes. (Ryerson Press, \$4.25).
THE MEN WHO MAKE THE FUTURE, by Bruce Bliven. (Collins, \$3.75).


THE essence of the scientific method is the process of division. The scientist humbly recognizes that he personally cannot hope to understand the whole world; so he concentrates his attention upon one realm of matter or sphere of knowledge, and proceeds to take it apart, classifying and naming each subdivision as he goes. The chemist, who deals with matter, can go no further than the atom; the physicist, who deals with forces, can go no further than the electron, though, by splitting the atom, he can transmute one kind of atom into another.

There is no doubt that the method has infinite possibilities in the recreation of matter into the form of man's preference; but it is dangerous because man himself sees and lives with the whole, and the parts are an abstraction of his intellect; he sees a fellow human being, not a collection of electrons, and he sees the world, not a concatenation of molecules. When the scientist looks at the human organism, he thinks of it as the sum of its parts; he pays a brief tribute to the brilliant technique that has gone into the designing of him and he admires his extraordinary complexity. But thereafter he at once sets himself to examine him as a machine, and finds flaws.

Mr. Bruce Bliven devotes more than half of his book to the efforts of the scientist to overcome disease, but not once does he ask, what is health? He does not ask, how can we co-operate with nature to ensure health, but, how can we so alter man's organism that he will be free from disease? This is not a splitting of hairs, but a real difference of approach. The scientific method demands that each disease, once it has been classified, should be regarded as a separate thing in itself, not as a falling short in the totality of health.

But there are signs that the period of subdivision is drawing to its natural end; this is the really important message that emerges from Mr. Bliven's valuable book. It is now understood that enzymes, hormones, and vitamins, are so similar in their action that there must be a causal relationship. The virus and the genes have also similar characteristics. Once this is grasped, then the way will be clear at last for a synthesis of knowledge, and we shall be nearer to accepting the fact of man, and recognizing that the microcosm is only half the reality.

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available before to the readers of scientific journals. Though I have criticized his approach to the problem of life, nevertheless his subject matter is of extreme importance, while medicine pursues its present course. In the second half of the book, where he writes of the newest inventions and their potentialities, everything he says is stimulating. Though he is not willing to admit that there is anything science cannot discover by its methods, yet he is not ashamed to admit how much it does not know. Not being a specialist himself, he can understand the limitations of specialization; his book is singularly free from any bias or prejudice. Each of these two books is very highly recommended.

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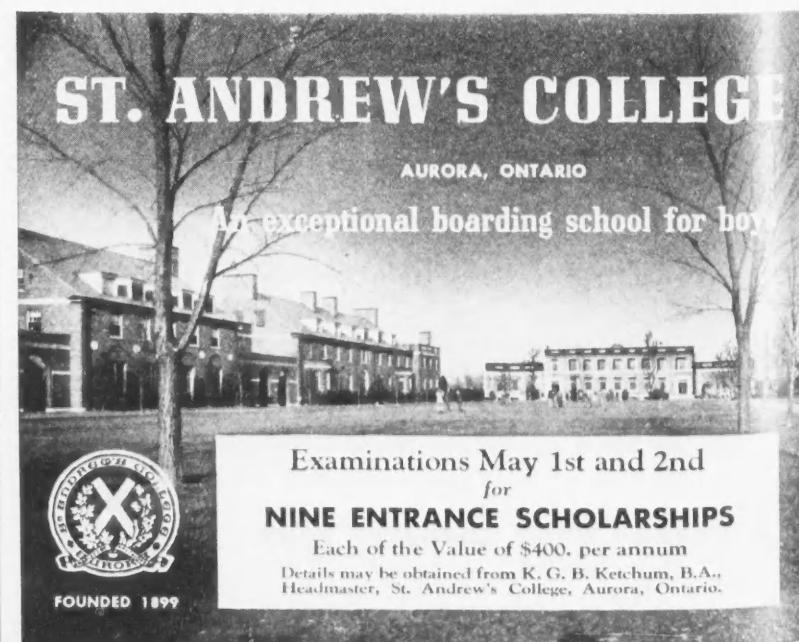
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THE BOOKSHELF

A Rider on Two Horses

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE PERILOUS NIGHT, by Burke Boyce (Viking-Macmillan; \$3.25).

HERE is another two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-word-er from an American novelist who has discovered that the names in the history books were names of real people, and was excited enough over the discovery to write a historical novel. This time, and not for the first time, it is the Revolutionary war, as seen by a New York State farmer, whose land is just west of the

Hudson midway between New York and Albany.

It is competently done, literate and readable, and, in its emphasis on the social and economic aspects of the actual struggle, a useful footnote to the history-books. But it straddles the old dilemma of the historical novelist. History and story-telling fight for the stage. Real imagined characters clash with unreal historical ones. Mr. Boyce concentrates in the main on his created figures, and does a very good job with most of them, but the progress of the story is held up by historical material.

I think the trick of the older historical novelists, of assuming, after perhaps a single introductory survey of the period, that the reader knew all about the history part of it, was a better way of telling a story. Of course, the convention that the reader is living in these times with the characters, and can see only bits of history in the making, without being able to fit them into their place in the whole, would have to be abandoned; but whatever immediacy the tale would lose by that, would be compensated for in that the author could get down to the business of telling a story, which is the proper business of a novelist anyhow.

Mr. Boyce at length gives up the unequal struggle, and concentrates on his family group, but he has already so committed himself to historical exposition that one feels he has left half his theme in mid-air. When one rides two horses, both should arrive at the finish line together. The climax of the personal story must coincide with an historical climax.

The chief character, Asa Howell, whose two sons and two daughters are all involved in the struggle in different ways: romantic, heroic, commercial and matrimonial, is well done, and so is his uncompromising neighbor, Delameter. Several minor figures show robustness, and there is a fair amount of action and love-making. Implicit in the scheme of the book is the thought that then as now things looked dark, but that the darkness was to pass.

Gallant Winston

THE UNKNOWN WAR: Eastern Front, 1914-1917, by Winston Churchill (Macmillan; \$5.00).

MY EARLY LIFE, a Roving Commission, by Winston Churchill (Macmillan; \$5.00).

SUCCESSFUL books of a decade ago generally run placidly out of print. Here are two blessed with still another printing: not alone because Churchill is the man of the hour, but because of their inherent merit. There is an alluring quality in the Prime Minister's writing. Behind that easy-flowing and masterly English sits a vivacious, humorous, and gently cynical personality who has seen everything, enjoyed everything and still looks with eagerness to the high possibilities of tomorrow. Read these books again, and thank God for the author, serene and unafraid.

Melodious Puzzle

BY W. S. MILNE

POEMS, by Terence Tiller; (Hogarth-Macmillan; 85 cents).

ON FIRST reading I could make little of these poems. But I must confess that when I read them again, I found a certain lyric music, and individual lines that stayed with me. The virtue of simplicity, however, is not for Mr. Tiller. If he wishes to talk about a dead soldier, the corpse becomes "The man of blood, whose eyes are asphodels." It is as if Mr. Tiller had gone to a great deal of trouble to make

sure that he was saying the obvious thing in the least obvious way.

Some of his phrases, taken in relation to their context, and assuming that they have a meaning, remind one of the cross-word definitions of Torquemada. The poet has raised a deliberate intellectual barrier between reader and meaning, and I suspect he has raised a stiffer one between the aesthetic experience and its record. His agile mental chamois-leaps bewilder and irritate. This is all the more regrettable in that the music of Mr. Tiller's verse makes one very ready to see meaning in it.

"A farthing frond of beauty hid the weevil in my green delight"

Sounds as if it were first-rate stuff, only what is it? I have no doubt Mr. Tiller got a lot of fun out of writing, but on publishing, he is entering into a contract with the reader that he makes no effort to fulfil.

His rimes worry me, too. Consonantal rimes have been used before; by Emily Dickenson, for example; but I am not sure that they were ever satisfactory, and such specimens as "linger," "singer," of the so-near-and-yet-so-far variety, can only give pain. If Mr. Tiller's poems were read sympathetically aloud to a poetry-loving foreigner who spoke no English, I can imagine that he would be most appreciative.

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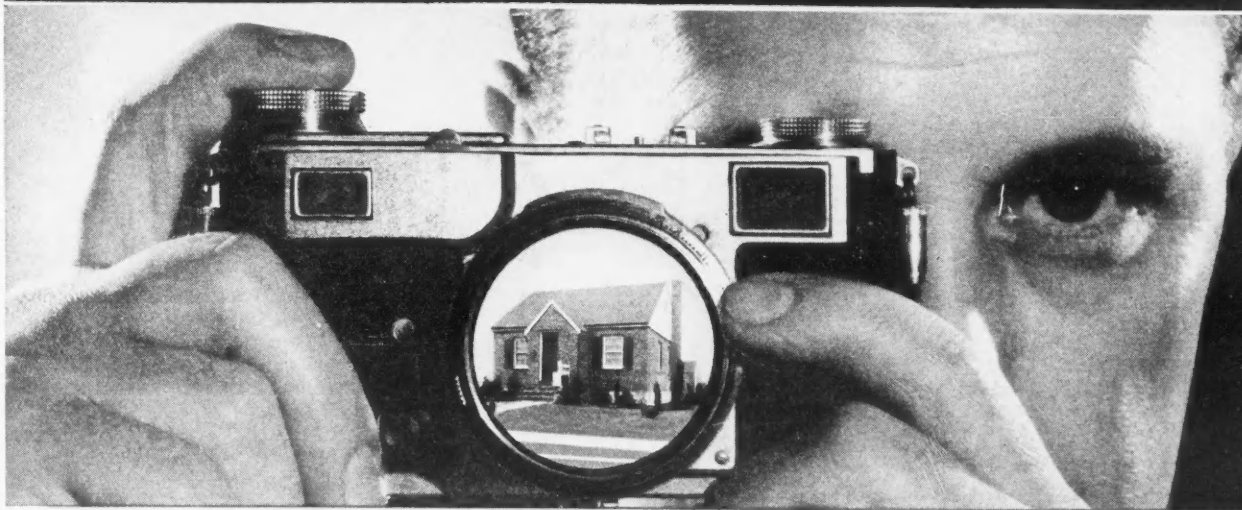
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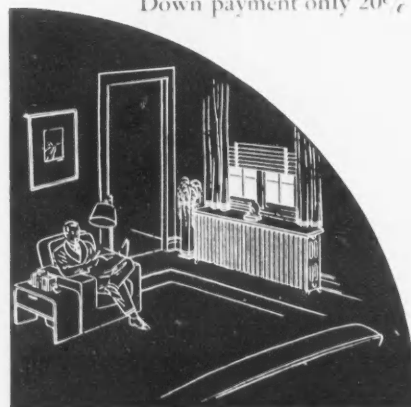
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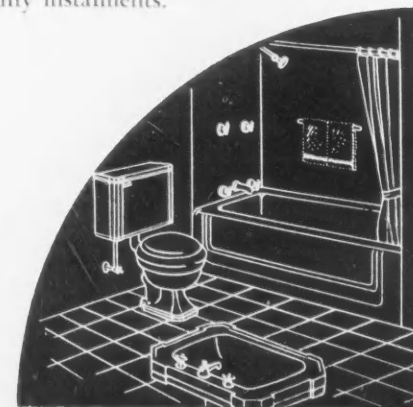


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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

On The Long Wood Road to Town

"CHERCHEZ LA FEMME," the French say when there's a mystery or affairs go wrong.

I remember an old auntie I loved long years ago who also credited failure or success in our country to the women folk entirely. I sort of believe it myself. She took me with her for company on many long drives to Town. I could go over that road even now in the dark and tell you where every tree and stone stood.

I dearly loved those long leisurely drives with Auntie. She drove a

BY EVA COSENS

little tan cart with a sorrel pony to match called "Donna." Her horses had real names. No "Tom," "Bill" or "Old Doll" for her pets. The team were "Francis" and "Charles." The dog was "Robert Bruce," and the cats "Penny" and "Daisy." Every cow had a given name in keeping with her looks or ancestry.

Since then I have never enjoyed the modern idea of a drive grimly staring straight ahead for one hun-

dred mile dashes with little side glances at outstanding mountains. There is no pleasure in a glimpse of a pretty clipped hedge unless you know the man who owns it and heard the why and the wherefore of that lovely English hedged green lawn. People themselves are the greater interest to me.

Auntie knew every person on every farm in our county, and as we drove by she would paint a word picture of them for me, with a glance of her eye and a sentence or two. She was one of those persons who always started early, had all the time there was, never was hurried or late, so we did not have to hurry over the heavy sandy roads. We could afford to walk the horse and take a good look at all the farms we passed by on the road to Town.

She would point her whip at a farm home spread all over a three acre lawn; smoke house, milk house, root cellar, wood shed and summer kitchen; looking like a big white Rock hen with thirteen chicks to mother. "Nice tidy farm, yonder. It just better be. The wife is one of our old Pennsylvania Dutch families. The best housewives in this country. They can be clean and jolly, thrifty and grand cooks altogether. If you ever are invited there for a meal, first you cannot eat for laughing and then you cannot laugh for eating."

The harness and cart squeaked on past the next farm. Prosperous but a bit cold and bare with a chain on the gate. "Yes-s, that is a fine farm too. Great workers, all the women folks, but that's all they do know. They are going to take the farm with them when they die."

A Five Stove Model

Another handsome old brick house appears, a five stove model. "There now, that used to be one of this road's show places. The old folks built it, paid for it and left it to the son. His wife's the society kind—come easy, go easy. You cannot race horses and raise good corn on the same farm."

"Come on, Donna! Get along there! You know whenever this pony sees a white painted gate beside the road she wants to go in the lane. Got sense that horse. She knows that sort of gate rates a stable with a feed of good oats. It is like the looks of a fine garden plot. Did you ever see a finer rose bush than that one there? I never tasted better pumpkin pie than that woman makes. It is just the same with everything she does. It just has to be good."

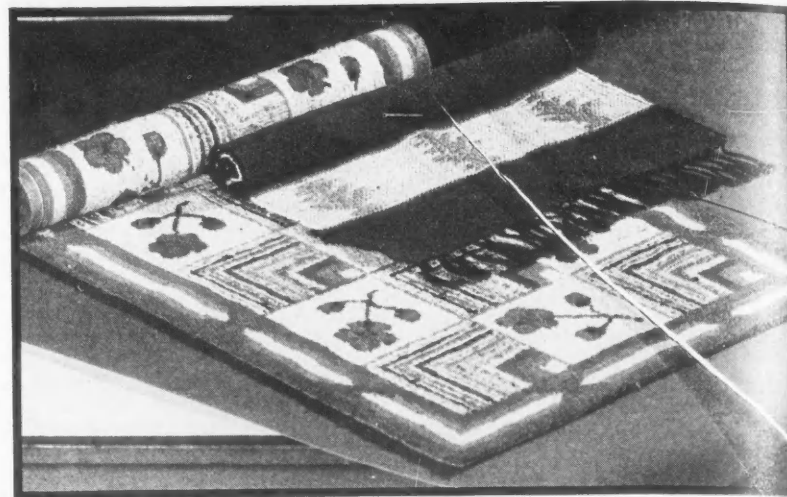
"Look at that farm over there where the man is just now drilling oats. It looks alright here from the road, but the paint is all on the house. His wife wears high heels for everyday and you never go past but you hear her, 'Yoo-hoo, James, come and bring me a pail of water. Yoo-hoo, James, come lift this kettle off the stove for me. James, can you mow the lawn now, and hoe the garden, and when you come to dinner pick me a box of berries.'"

"The last time I was there he was shoving a setting hen off the nest so she could gather the eggs and the hen flew in the horses' faces and they ran away and broke up a three hundred dollar binder. She had plenty of kindling for a day or two from the two gates and the binder. I see he is drilling oats today. I 'spect he has taken her over to her mother's for a visit." He hurried like a person trying to get the ironing finished before the baby woke.

Queen Anne Front

"Now over there," explains Auntie, "is what I call a Queen Anne front door and a Mary Ann back door type of house. All that woman knows is how to use a can opener and throw the can out the back door. They even drink pop to save her boiling water to make tea. No man on earth could keep her and a farm in money."

(Continued on Next Page)



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LINGERIE

AT BETTER STORES EVERYWHERE

(Continued from Previous Page)

We hurried by the next prosperous-looking farm fast as we could go without actually appearing to run. The owner was a noted horse trader and dealer. "A real nice friendly talking man from the teeth out. Even when he smiles he always remembers to smile on the side his gold tooth is on. He is too expensive to talk with, would be selling us twenty-five cents worth of something mouldy before we got away. Then he would go in the house and laugh about it to his wife. She is the 'Yes, dear' type. Everything he does she thinks is so clever. Giddap, Donna."

A big square house loomed up next along the road with a couple of old barns and a lot of little ones as a background for a hundred or so apple trees in bloom. The lane was gravelled, the wood pile stretched from barn to house, and six cats sat on the porch in the sun.

A Tenth in the Box

"There is the only home I know of now where they have a fithes-box and use it. The wife told me they had never once failed to put the tenth of every farm sale into their box by the fire-place; and she has always given to every person or cause that asked them for help and never yet has she come to the bottom of the box. Also she said she had never seen the bottom of a bin or of the hay mow. They are the only really contented happy farmers I ever know. They act surprised over their blessings for the little they give and do to deserve them. All their neighbors think they are a wee bit queer. They can't understand why they don't complain of something."

Another farm appears along the road like a picture unrolled. An unpainted house with too steep a roof line, a stable with the same peaked roof, two hay stacks too slender for their tops. No shelter of trees except one small poplar that stretches out its spare branches to lean away from the house. A thin faced pup sits at the gate with a worried frown that seems to say, "I never know when the folks will be home, or when I'll have my supper."

Peaked

Auntie nods her head at it. "Kind of a peaked looking place, eh? Poor John, he married a down-in-the-mouth winney woman. Move every spring trying to find a house she would like better, till he wore everything he owned thin dragging it around the roads."

We were now getting near Town and Donna picked up her feet and showed an amazing speed after miles of supposed exhaustion. She pricked up her ears at the baby carriages on the sidewalks, shied in a graceful curve past a lady with an umbrella and tranced sideways by a bicycle, taking all Auntie's skill to get us safely to the livery barn where a long drink of water and a sweet feed of oats awaited her, as she very well knew.

We had no more stories. Anyway you never can tell about town folks. Too many false fronts and window dressing. Oh, well, it takes all sorts of people to make a world, and as an old thinker used to say, "Everyone is queer, but thee and me . . . and some days thee's a little queer."

The General's Wife

BY JESSE C. BEESLEY

IN THIS war, as in all others, men take the spotlight. But always behind the headlines that make heroes are the women. This is to mention one Jean Marie Faircloth, wife of General MacArthur.

Call her an Army girl. She's been that since she was old enough to wave a flag. And she was the flag-wavingest little girl in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Her grandfather had been a Confederate captain. She was a Daughter of the Confederacy, but a Daughter of the American Revolution, too. And on the Fourth of July it was she who arranged the bunting, made lemonade for the speaker and presented the flowers.

Battle scenes hung between the ancestors on her mother's walls. Even her baby brother wore a soldier's uniform as a playsuit. And it was

a town joke that if you shot a fire-cracker off behind the Mrs. MacArthur-to-be, she'd automatically salute.

She had a yen for travel, too. And, as the daughter of a wealthy and generous father, she satisfied it with round-the-world cruises. While most of her friends were marrying she was traveling and making new ac-

quaintances far from her own front yard. But her visits were seldom to the fashionable watering places; they were mostly with Army wives at outposts around the globe. She could give any major a lesson in regulations. And he wouldn't resent it, either. She had that much beauty, charm and common sense.

Naturally, most of her suitors

wore uniforms. And there were many. But it took General MacArthur, when he was Chief of Staff, to win her hand. They were married in 1937 and she accompanied him to the Philippines, where he was later to become head of the United States' Far East Command. They have a four-year-old future general, Arthur. Murfreesboro wasn't surprised

when Miss Faircloth married MacArthur. To them, anyone less didn't deserve her. And it was no surprise to the home-townners when, early in the Philippine campaign, she refused to leave Luzon and then made the perilous journey to Australia via motorboat and plane with her husband and his staff. All they say is: "Wasn't that just like Jean Marie?"

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TORONTO AND MONTREAL

IN ONE of the rare interviews she ever gave a beauty editor, Ethel Barrymore, who comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre on April 20th in "The Corn Is Green," said, "It is stupid not to know how to bring out your good points, but brains, brains, they are the inspiration and the real spirit of true beauty." As a young girl Miss Barrymore was rated one of the beauties of the American theatre. Today, a mature woman at the zenith of her acting power, she is one of the most radiant and fascinating personalities before the public.

Everyone—at least every woman—who has interviewed Ethel Barrymore has commented upon her beautiful skin, and well they might for it is one that a girl in her twenties

might envy. Asked how she had done it, Miss Barrymore replied that she had been born with a good skin. "Given that blessing," she said, "all that was necessary to preserve it in my case was to keep it thoroughly cleansed, to eat sensibly, and to get a proper amount of rest and fresh air."

Miss Barrymore, unlike many of

THE DRESSING TABLE

From Behind The Footlights

BY ISABEL MORGAN

her profession, never has a facial. She uses a good soap, not too strong, once a day, and the simplest cold cream. Off stage she uses cosmetics discreetly. "A woman over forty who makes up a lot," she says, "immediately looks older. If we'd only realize that it doesn't matter that we're getting on! People who agonize over their advancing years bring age upon themselves. Lines, a discontented expression which add years."

It is a great thing not only for one's skin but for one's general health, says Miss Barrymore, to be able to relax. Personally she finds a hot bath after the performance a great aid in this and an inducer of sleep, and her bathroom in her Mamaron-

slip stays down over the knees when you sit down and it does not cup under the hips.

So we'll say you find a slip that meets all obvious requirements—smooth fit, good cut, close stitching, strong thread, smooth, secure seams, straps that are attached in two places to distribute the strain. Now look for the most important feature of all—its launderability—so that after two or three washings it won't turn up in the rag-bag because it has turned yellow, seams have pulled out, or because it has shrunk or faded, or the material has gone to pieces.

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"We used to dare teachers and friends to tell us apart. But that was before we made a tooth powder test. Lucky me! We flipped a coin and I won Pepsodent. Bernadette chose another well-known leading brand."

"Who'd have thought it would be so noticeable! Everyone we met remarked about it. My teeth became *twice as bright* as Sister's. Even Dad marveled that Pepsodent made such a difference. . . . so Pepsodent Tooth Powder's the choice of the whole family now!"



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Right—As practical as it's good-looking, because the three-piece English suit in black and white check with brown overcheck, includes both slacks and a skirt and a jacket to match both. With it the girl with the bicycle wears a cashmere turtle-neck pullover. Ada Mackenzie, Toronto.



eck home exudes an atmosphere of rest with its paper of white pond lillies against a silver ground, its deep blue towels and mats. And to make bathing truly luxurious and relaxing, the tub is equipped with a removable tray containing all the essentials for removing the slight make-up and for bathing. There is a good sized upright mirror, jars of cold cream, soaps, a sponge, a good stiff nail brush, and at the right hand corner a compartment for cigarettes and matches.

Slips

The American Institute of Laundering thinks we don't pay half enough attention to the fit and quality of the slips we wear under our dresses, and by way of some missionary work sends along the following tips:

How many times have you tried on a slip before you bought it? they ask. It is of utmost importance that you do, for the ill-fitting slip wears out the fastest. Strains and pulls work havoc with seams and straps. A slip should mold the figure, smooth-

MISANTHROPE

I hate the fools who hate the human race,
The knaves and snobs who mock its lifted face;

I hate the members who the race disgrace,
Those gentlemen and ladies without grace

Enough to know their honoured human place,
From which their treason even cannot them displace.

FREDERICK VAN BOEHMER.

ly over the bust, under the arms, about the waist and down to the hips, and hang straight or flared, but even, from that line to the lower edge. Don't depend on adjustable straps for correct length. Too much adjusting will throw the whole slip out of line. A perfect fit when you're standing up is not enough, however. Sit down in the slip—and see if it fits as well then as when you were standing.

If you're in the market for a bias-cut slip, which is especially popular for the slender figure, be certain that it is cut on the true bias. Otherwise it will soon be twisting, sagging and binding, one side will be shorter than the other and each time you sit down the slip will ride up. If, on the other hand, your figure is a little on the stoutish side, a straight-cut slip will be more satisfactory. Because there is no crosswise give in this cut, the

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TOMATO JUICE SHERBET

- 2 cups Libby's Tomato Juice
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice
- 1 cup Libby's Crushed Pineapple
- ½ cup tiny seedless grapes

Combine ingredients and pour into the tray of an electric refrigerator. Freeze about 4 hours, stirring twice. Serves eight when used as a meat accompaniment. Serves six for a dessert with crackers and cheese.



THE OTHER PAGE

Agonizing In Farewell

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

MOVING is like getting converted. You dig into far corners and forgotten shelves of your home or your soul and fairly wallow in penitence over what you find. Here's a sin of your youth, perhaps in iambic pentameters, perhaps in a gaudy self-righteousness, or worse. Here are some left-undones-what-we-ought-to-have-dones; perhaps the article commissioned and paid for in advance, perhaps the failure to give ten bucks to an old friend up against the hard world. And is your face red? So red, that you're in a state serious enough to warrant your putting on a red jersey and beating a Salvation Army drum.

But although man is made to mourn, there's scarcely time for it. Second-hand furniture must be sold. One by one the mercantile princes call, look at your gracious walnut with sniffs and regard your mahogany with desipery. "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he goeth his way he boasteth." The amount of boasting that you have caused is lamentable to consider. There is only one consolation; boasting is sinful. Some day in the far distance of a sweeter time these cunning business men will have to do some explaining before Saint Peter.

Not that you wish them any harm! Of course not! After all, they DID take away the stuff that you didn't need; and they DID pay something for it; and they DID save you the trouble of chopping up the furniture for kindling. Josiah Wedgwood tried that game when he melted the glazing on his new pottery, remarking, as he did so, to Mrs. Wedgwood, "A nasty, sweaty job, my dear." So it was, and so it would be.

DID you ever pack cut glass? Each lustrous piece that came to you on the fifteenth anniversary of your wedding must be swathed and smothered in newspaper, and laid away in perfect isolation. What if you drop one piece? What if you hear a soft clink when the box is full, and is moved slightly? And oh merey! (says your Althaea) What if the moving man should drop that

particular box? It's all nerve-strain and soul-weariness. So it is while packing dishes; particularly the best china.

Books? Oh well, you know about them. They're all too dusty and too heavy. And if they were of any real use (says Althaea) but, to her certain knowledge, you haven't even opened that one for ten years. You've read them (she continues) and I know you remember them; you have the memory of an elephant, especially for silly things, like *Huckleberry Finn*, *Pickwick Papers*, *Ruggles of Red Gap*, and *Artemus Ward, His Book*. Then why have them around? They're like a row of milk bottles, after you've drunk every drop. (She really said beer bottles, but yours is a temperate home.)

And family Bibles! (She lifts her hands and shakes her head.)

PROBABLY she's right about Family Bibles, though desperately wrong about Carlyle and Thackeray, and Forster's *Dickens* (3 vols.) and Guedalla's *Wellington*. Family Bibles do rather captivate your capricorn.

Here is Great Grandfather Spink's (She was a Spink) and your own Great-grandfather's; each book five inches thick, in large quarto, and weighing two-and-a-half stone. If that were all! But there are two belonging to the next generation, same size and weight (the books, I mean) and three that belonged once upon a time to pious aunts who made you an executor and residuary legatee.

To be accurate, nine Family Bibles that you need no more than you need boots in the bath-tub, that no one in the world would buy, and that you're too pious to destroy. All the same, if you are properly seized of the true inwardness of this war you ultimately will decide that a cartridge or a shell wadded with the twentieth chapter of Exodus, or the twelfth chapter of Romans may help some in bringing about the reign of righteousness.

I have said nothing of transferring the stove from one locale to another five miles away, without the family missing a meal; neither have I referred to the odds-and-ends that clutter up your cellar and make you ashamed of your untidy ways. Alas, eh! The rest is silence.

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METAMORPHOSIS

IVAN IVANOVITCH,
Russian and peasant,
Dwelt in surroundings, which
Loomed as unpleasant.
Viewed from a distance,
Through eyes democratic
Ivan's existence
Seemed sordid and static.

We named him Nihilist,
Bombing his cure-alls;
Said he should not exist
West of the Urals;
Hinted he keep to lands
Where he was reared,
Ivan at such demands
Laughed in his beard.

Red was the flag he flew,
Never a trickle
Of what he did came through.
Hammer and sickle
These his conception of
Plant and machinery.
(We'd no perception of
Camouflaged scenery.)

Ivan Ivanovitch
You were no hind!
We are the people which
Time has proved blind.
Now for our lack of sight
We would atone,
Making your gallant fight
One with our own.

Ivan! To you who stand,
Knight and crusader,
Freeing your ravished land
From the invader,
Greetings ally and friend,
Planes, tanks and guns,
These too, that doom may wend
Swift to the Huns!

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Shostakovich's Chamber Music

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

SO FAR as Toronto is concerned, the composer who has been the chief focus of interest on instrumental programs during the past twelve months has been the young Russian Dmitri Shostakovich of Leningrad, who has been grandiloquently described as the "composer-laureate of the Soviet Union." Hans Kindler at the Proms played his "Lady Macbeth" music, Metropoulos of the Minneapolis Orchestra his Fifth Symphony, Rae Lev and others his pianoforte compositions, and finally the Conservatory String Quartet, with the co-operation of Reginald Godden, his Quintet for piano and string foursome.

Unquestionably public interest in the newer Russian composers as well as the elders of established fame has been stimulated by the fact that last June Russia perforce became the ally of the British Commonwealth. It is unnecessary to expatiate on the many salutary discoveries that the English-speaking world has lately made about Russia, chief of which was that civilization and progress do not depend on specific economic formulae. One of the most important is that in the period covering barely a quarter of a century since the Russian Revolution, science and the arts, especially music, have flourished in Russia to an amazing degree. The older genera-

tion of Russian composers were divided on that cataclysmic change, but the newer men, like Shostakovich, who was a boy of eleven when the Revolution began, and Prokofiev, who was 26, have been ardent supporters of Stalin. Perhaps the mere fact that Stalin takes a more intense interest in music than any important public man in the world is sufficient reason. That he has good judgment in the selection of protégés is amply proven in the case of Shostakovich, though his attitude toward the composer had never been idolatrous, rather the contrary.

A Substantial Prize

As mentioned last week, Shostakovich's Quintet last year won the Stalin prize of 100,000 rubles, probably decreed before Hitler's assault; and rubles, whatever their value in the clearing-houses of the outside world, have substantial purchasing power in Russia itself. The existence of such a prize is in itself proof that money still counts under the Soviets, despite rumors to the contrary. An element of paramount interest in this chamber work is that, like most of the other compositions of the "laureate" that one has heard, it involves no violent break with the past. The genius who com-

posed it obviously loves the music of the eighteenth century as much as did Ravel, though he elects to express his conceptions in the idioms of his own land. Shostakovich is in truth an heir of the Russian National School founded by Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and lesser men like Borodin and Glazunov. The latter was one of his teachers as a child; though the most important influence was another teacher Maximilian Steinberg, a master of orchestration who was Rimsky-Korsakoff's son-in-law and musical executor.

Quite possibly Shostakovich would have been a brilliant disciple of the Nationalists if there had been no Revolution, but his music would perhaps have lacked the tremendous urge, the overflowing opulence of inspiration, which characterizes it today, and possibly its infinite variety, —for variety is one of his most amazing gifts. The titles of the five movements of his Quintet might have been those of a chamber work of 150 years ago, but the emotional content embraces the thoughts of a modern and apparently inexhaustible melodic and a precious stylist. The Fugue is so skilful that any one of the old masters would probably cry "Well done!" but its melodic richness is essentially Slavic. So it is with the Scherzo, the Intermezzo and other movements. The work was presented in contrast with quartets by two of the immortal masters of chamber music; Haydn's ineffably sportive Quartet in G major, opus 54, No. 1, and the third of Beethoven's "Rasoumowski" Quartets, rich in beautiful devices and subtle undertones. But the Russian masterpiece did not suffer by comparison; it seemed the work of a man of the twentieth century in whom the genius of the past still burned.

Records

BY JOHN WATSON

CHAUSSON—Concerto in D Major for Violin, Piano and String Quartet. Jascha Heifetz, Jesus Maria Sanroma and the Musical Art Quartet. Victor DM-877, 8 sides.

A PLEASANT but rather ineffectual work, occasionally inspired, more often trite and wearisome. The author hasn't much to say and he takes far too long to say it. The soloists' performances are uniformly excellent and the team-work is first-rate, especially in the finale. Recording: good.

BACH—Come, Sweet Death. Virgil Fox, Organist. Victor 18495; 2 sides.

THIS will please the purists who must be heartily sick of the lush orchestral transcriptions concocted by Mr. Stokowsky et al. Unfortunately, the organ is a notoriously bad performer on wax, and this pressing is no exception. Mr. Fox is an interpreter of rare genius and the phonograph has not yet been devised which can faithfully reproduce the sounds he draws from his instrument.

PROKOFIEFF—Love for Three Oranges. Stokowsky and the NBC Orchestra. Victor 18497—2 sides.

MR. STOKOWSKY and the boys lapse through this rather banal music with terrifying assurance. No complaints about the performance or the recording, but it seems scarcely worth the trouble.

SAINT-SAENS—Danse Macabre. Pierre Luboshutz & Genia Nemenoff. Victor 18486; 2 sides.

THE composer's own arrangement rattled off with great gusto by four tireless hands on one piano. It's exciting and different but, to my way of thinking, less satisfactory than the familiar orchestral version.

CHOPIN—Waltzes. Played by Alexander Brailowsky. Victor Albums M-863 & M-864, 14 sides.

WITH Chopin at the low ebb of his popularity, one wonders why Victor would have the temerity to publish such a whacking great dose of his music at one fell swoop. Perhaps they're trying to make up for the sugar shortage. Tremendous and trivial, pompous and pretty, they're

all here—and very attractively got up. Mr. Brailowsky knows what he's about. He plays Chopin just about as well as anyone we know—with lots of nervous dash and brilliance. The reproduction is absolutely A1, but the Victor people should be downright ashamed of themselves for the amount of blank space they've left on the inner surfaces of the records.

HOT BISCUITS

VICTOR

ARTIE SHAW: *Hindustan* — the Maestro's clarinet goes all-out on this one. Flipover, *Somebody Nobody Loves*, a catchy tune firmly handled with good vocal by Freda Gibson.

PAUL WHITEMAN: *A Zoot Suit*—full-throated rendition plus an amusing bit of vocal corn and some very hot trumpet. *Well-Digger's Breakdown* underneath is a sizzler.

TOMMY DORSEY: *What is This Thing Called Love?*—very warm, but not quite all it's cracked up to be.

Downface is *Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses*. Hold your nose.

HAL MCINTYRE: *The Commando's Serenade*—Don't be fooled by the title. Syrup-smooth slow swing with a nice tenor sax. Flipover, *How Do I Know It's Real?* VOTE NO!

BLUEBIRD

GLENN MILLER: *Skylark*—Miller at his best, which is just about tops in swing smoothery. Other side, *The Story of a Starry Night*—filed from the Tchaikowsky Sixth. More "spitting in the flower-garden". Really, there ought to be a law...

VAUGHN MONROE: *Loretta*—Sit back and relax—this won't hurt a bit. Downface, *Somebody Nobody Loves*, a brave effort spoiled by a lumpy vocal.

'FATS' WALLER: *Winter Weather*—the genial 'Fats' as fatuous as ever. *Clarinet Marmalade*—boogie-woogie on a Hammond Organ is unbelievably awful.



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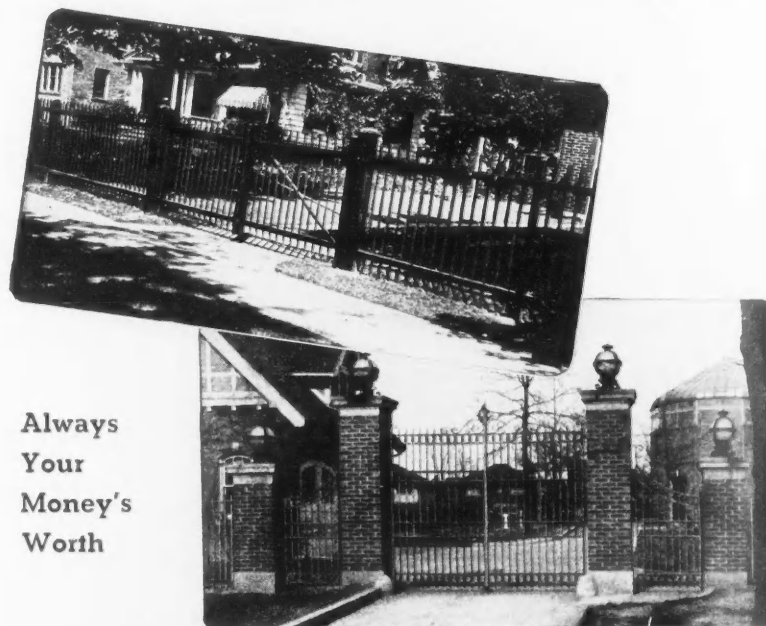
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TUESDAY

Toccata, Intermezzo and Fugue in C major
Symphony in D major, "Prague"
Symphony No. 1
Daphnis & Chloe, Suite No. 2

THE FILM PARADE

Farewell to Dr. Kildare

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ter episode seem a little remote and unimportant.

However Warner Brothers didn't regard the Custer Affair as unimportant. They ran it fifty-five minutes overtime (two hours and twenty-five minutes altogether), with all the extras, landscape and production that could be crowded in and still leave plenty of room for Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. Errol Flynn

is, of course, General Custer. The opus carries him from his early West Point days to his last stand against the Sioux in the Black Hills of Dakota, and through it all he didn't change a mite. He never does, either from scene to scene or from role to role. But then maybe it's just exorbitance to ask more of Errol Flynn than meets the eye.

Anyway, for weeks and months now all my brighter moments have been darkened by the thought that

one of these days I was going to have to sit through "They Died With Their Boots On." And now it's over with it wasn't so bad—just a little longer than it was interesting and a good deal less historical than it was prodigious.

"RISE AND SHINE" derives from James Thurber's "My Wife and Hard Times," but so remotely that most of the Thurber tones of wistful desperation have been lost, or drowned out in cheerful noise. It's a college comedy which takes its gags impartially where it finds them—some from "You Can't Take it With You," some from "Rackety Rax," some from "The Feminine Touch." It stars Jack Oakie, a comedian I have learned to love over the years, as a mature and deeply befuddled grid-iron star, and it ends by being funny just because it tries so hard.

THE public generally seems to have been greatly shocked and disappointed by the recent behavior of Dr. Kildare (Lew Ayres.) Close students of the Kildare series however will recognize that the behavior of Actor Lew Ayres is perfectly consistent with the character of Dr. Kildare. Like Lew Ayres Dr. Kildare has always shown himself a strong individualist, ready to carry his principles to court rather than sacrifice them to public demand or pressure

groups. He has invariably put conviction first, career second. Even the events of the recent Ayres career have allowed a natural Kildare sequence. ("Calling Dr. Kildare," "The Strange Case of Dr. Kildare," "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," etc.)

The parallel ends there, unfortunately. Dr. Kildare has always had half-a-dozen script writers standing ready to straighten things out and send him, vindicated and triumphant, on to the next episode. At the moment there seems to be very little hope that anything of the sort will happen to poor Lew Ayres. He has run into the sort of plot trouble from which there is no possible last minute delivery. All over the country movie theatres are indignantly shutting their doors on the Kildare series. It looks as though the case of "The People vs. Lew Ayres" were closed for good.

A lot of us are going to miss the Kildare pictures. We liked Dr. Kildare's triumphs over the stuffer aspects of medical jurisprudence, his lightning diagnoses that never erred, the emergency operations that never went wrong, and the genial lack of discipline in the wards. The series presented all the variety, romance and fine fresh antiseptic quality of hospital life, with the pain and mortality removed. Something will have to be done to replace young Dr. Kildare on the screen. Maybe Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer should contact young Dr. Malone, said to have built up a fine flourishing practice on the air.

BEFORE very long we may face a serious war-shortage of screen-heroes. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., James Stewart, Robert Montgomery, Lawrence Olivier, Gene Raymond, Burgess Meredith, Ronald Reagan—to mention a few have joined up in one capacity or another for the duration. And more are sure to follow.

Nothing that screen-writers can invent for their heroes today can be matched by the furious adventures that are now a part of everyday reporting. Heroes have simply moved off the screen into reality, and already our movie heroes are slightly diminished figures. Perhaps too they have grown tired of enacting all the conspicuous military virtues—strength, resourcefulness and bravery—on the sound sets, and feel they would like to try them out on a larger and less protected stage. At any rate they are joining up in increasing numbers, and if the war and the disasters in the Pacific keep up indefinitely, we may find that screen-romance as we once knew it is just another of the war-time luxuries we will have to do without.

GENERAL WAINWRIGHT'S last stand in the Bataan Peninsula happened to coincide with Custer's Last Stand ("They Died With Their Boots On") at the Imperial; and maybe that helped to make the Cus-



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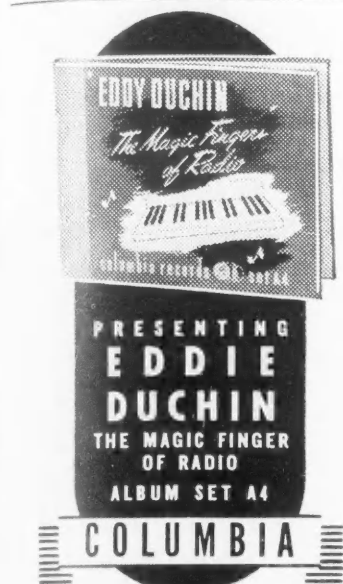
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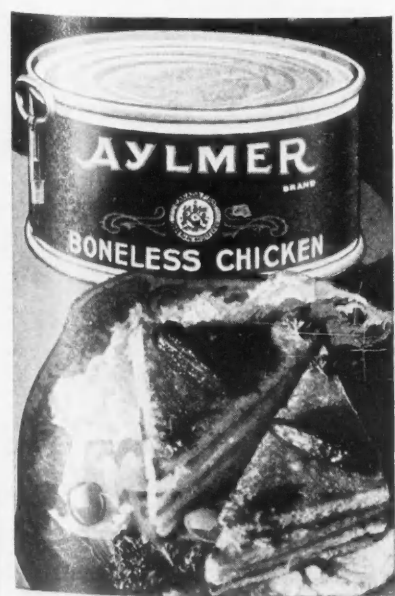
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Canadian Gardens Tuned to Victory

BY COLLIER STEVENSON

HOME gardens this year have a very important part to play in our national economy, just as they had during the years of that other Great War when in city, town and village garden-owners enthusiastically turned over generous space to the cultivation of vegetables, not infrequently sacrificing long-treasured lawns and flower-plots.

As a matter of fact, vegetables today are even more essential than during the last World War, because during the intervening years of peace Canadians have grown accustomed to diets based on a year-around variety of fresh vegetables, the production and distribution of which now constitute a gigantic business embracing man-power and transportation by ship, rail and truck. Whether or not the war should cause a disruption of

Canadian gardens have a new importance in this era of gasoline rationing and restrictions on rubber—for, as never before, they will be the chosen meeting place of family and friends.

Their beauty of flower and foliage, therefore, is something to safeguard, even though generous plots are turned over to the growing of vegetables as a contribution to Canada's precious supply of food-stuffs—and those green-growing vegetables will have a beauty all their own!

our present methods of supplying vegetables commercially, there can be no doubt but that the supplementary growing of vegetables in home-gardens is potentially a vital aid to Canada's war effort—a step towards Victory!

But here's something important—if you are absolutely a rank city amateur in the growing of vegetables, the Canadian Government does not particularly want you to experiment this year—for, after all, the supply of vegetable seeds in Canada at this time is by no means inexhaustible! However, if you feel competent to undertake the work and you are sincerely anxious to increase Canada's food supply, here is a comparatively "safe" selection for city gardeners to grow from seed: lettuce, radishes, spinach, green or wax beans, beets,

Swiss chard and carrots. A few tomato plants and onions grown from sets also are suggested by Government authorities for city gardeners.

OF COURSE, it will be up to individual home-owners to do a lot of the actual spade work in their Victory gardens this year, because of the ever-increasing shortage of help. After all, however, this enforced gardening should be anything but a hardship, since it will be just as efficacious as golf in making for firmer muscles and better health. And the health-giving property of gardening is bound to extend to every member of the household, as home-grown vegetables, eaten when garden-fresh, are proverbially extra rich in vitamins.

NOW that you are set for growing food for Victory, here are several basic suggestions offered by long-time experts. First of all, choose a location where there is no possibility of lingering water after rain-falls; for vegetables demand a well-drained soil. Preferably, plant the vegetable seeds in rows running North and South to assure a maximum of sunshine—if possible for a minimum of six hours daily! Supply plant food generously at the outset; and always "deep water" between the rows, instead of merely spraying the growing vegetables.

Incidentally, you can obtain detailed information on the growing of vegetables by writing to the Dominion Department of Agriculture; your nearest Agricultural College; or your Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Even in a garden tuned to Victory, and partly given over to the growing of wartime food, there still is a legitimate place for flowers. Indeed, perhaps more than ever, there now is actually a demand for the gaiety and fragrance of flowers in our gardens to offset the strain of war. And flowers also can be tuned to Victory.

Significant of faith in the future, for instance, of belief in a final and enduring Victory, home-gardeners might go in this year for the always-spectacular national color-scheme of red, white and blue. And the latest All-America selections offer a suggestion in "Pearly Gates"—a beautiful new white morning glory! Planted with "Heavenly Blue," one of the relatively few flowers of true blue coloring, and with "Scarlett O'Hara," rich red in hue, a lovely cloak of morning glories might be used to drape an otherwise bare arbor, fence or unsightly wall with a mantle of patriotic beauty.

GARDENING almost inevitably makes converts quickly: the beginner of one year is a devotee by the following year. And, once he becomes a real devotee, the home-gardener is ever on the quest for ways in which to perfect his own knowledge and for ways in which to increase the productivity and the beauty of his garden. A portable greenhouse, then, is bound to be an answer to prayer for the really serious amateur gardener, since it practically assures successful results in seed-germination and in the rooting of cuttings. Apart from that, the protection which it affords actually extends the garden season into the cold weather months. One of the big advantages of a portable greenhouse is that it can be placed anywhere in the garden, either in proximity to the house or not, and with or without a permanent foundation. And the fact that a foundation is not actually essential suggests the usefulness of a portable greenhouse for a rented property—which is not an unimportant consideration in these changing days!

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Orlyt is built in sections, so you can have any length you want. You can put it up, take it down—move it around—in as short a time as a day because Orlyt is completely pre-fitted. You can place it on a foundation, or set it on the ground—by itself, or next to your house or garage. Orlyt is strongly made to last a life time—and look at the low price.

For Spring, Autumn, or all-year use. Write us today for Orlyt booklet.

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TORONTO AND ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
GREENHOUSES • HOME CONSERVATORIES • SWIMMING POOLS



The flowering crab is one of the showiest of all the many Spring-blooming shrubs, trees.



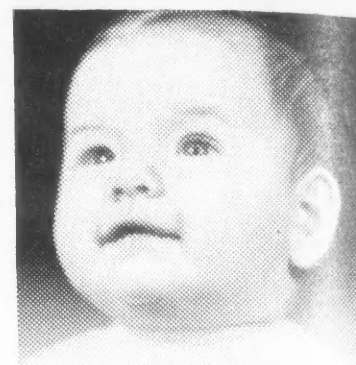
White flowers, a harmonizing influence by day take their attractiveness into night.

Top Photos: courtesy Lavina McLeod.



An interesting new type of portable greenhouse which should gladden any gardener's heart. It can be used with or without foundation.

Bottom: courtesy Lord & Burnham Co., Ltd.



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HOMOGENIZED
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Vegetables, fruits and cereals are protective foods which help to prevent nutritional anemia because of their iron content. Libby's HOMOGENIZING process breaks up the whole food cells enabling even tiny babies' undeveloped digestive juices to digest the nutriment within the cell. Many doctors are recommending Libby's HOMOGENIZED Baby Foods as a supplement to the baby's regular diet because HOMOGENIZED Foods are extra easy to digest.

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Chatham, Ontario

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A well trimmed hedge is an asset to any property. It will provide privacy when planted on the boundary, or may be used to separate a part of the garden.

A few Hedge Plants:

	each	each	each
	per 5 ft.	per 5 ft.	per 5 ft.
	more	more	more
Japanese Yew	9-12" \$.90	12-15" \$ 1.00	18-24" \$ 1.50
" "	12-15" 1.20	18-24" 1.50	24-36" 2.00
White Cedar	18-24" .80	24-36" 1.00	36-48" 1.50
Douglas Spruce	18-24" .90	24-36" 1.00	36-48" 1.50
Chinese Elm	18-24" .80	24-36" 1.00	36-48" 1.50
Amour River Privet	18-24" .80	24-36" 1.00	36-48" 1.50
Japanese Barberry	12-15" .20	18-24" .30	24-36" .40

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Address: Rates moderate.
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Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

CONCERNING FOOD

Good News For The Cook

BY JANET MARCH

HAVE you ever been made so hungry by the color photographs of food in the advertisements of the magazines that you have got out of your warm bed and gone shivering down to the kitchen to get yourself something to eat which didn't look at all as beautiful as the bacon and eggs or ham in the picture? In fact it probably was an unphotogenic glass of milk and piece of bread and butter, fattening and un-inspired, and when you got back to the magazine, you ripped the succulent picture out in a rage and threw it in the waste basket and switched out the light without finishing the installment of the story.

Well, don't turn the pages of the new and magnificent "Good Housekeeping" Cook Book (Oxford University Press, \$3.00) unless you have just finished a good dinner. There are photographs there which would make Ghandi hungry. There's a picture of a roast chicken on a board with the skin unbroken but crackling and brown, and the baked

beans in their casserole, and the red roast beef in the frontispiece are glorifications of good food. However, don't imagine that the pictures are anything but a handsome trimming to the handsomest cook book I've seen in years. Here is one which you will have to buy, for under one cover is nearly everything a good cook needs.

The recipes are tested and vouched for by the Good Housekeeping In-

can plunge instantly with confidence even if it is for a party.

Then too there are wonderful tables. Haven't all of us, well started on a recipe, stumbled over an amount given in weights or gills or something queer, and as a result have had to go off with floury hands looking through the bookshelves for the one book which will enlighten

use. "If only a small amount of juice is needed make a hole in the end of a lemon or orange and squeeze out the desired amount. Then the rest of the fruit is left intact for other uses." And after the meat chapter—

"Don't throw out bacon, sausage or ham drippings. They're just the thing for frying codfish cakes, fried potatoes, mashed potato cakes, fish fillets, eggs, fried tomatoes, fried bananas, etc."

Of course with the marketing conditions changing from day to day many recipes in any good cover-all book such as this can't be used, but any number can, and the background of good food with the right nutritional balance, prepared as easily as possible, with economy continually considered, make this a queen of cook books.

YOU CAN
THANK ME
FOR THAT
ROASTER-FRESH
FLAVOR



Roasted and packed in
Canada in airtight vacuum
tins, pounds and half-pounds,
Drip or Regular Grind.

*It's Friendship in
a Cup*

Listen to Edgar Bergen-
Charlie McCarthy on the
Chase & Sanborn Radio Pro-
gram every Sunday, over
C.B.C. Network.



Grey cloth, yellow china, massed Spring flowers, for a Springtime table.

stitute, and they include simple and fancy foods, and cover the waterfront from canning to desserts. Some of them too have pleasantly small-town titles such as "Margaret's Meat Balls" though Margaret is not the name of either of the careful authors; still it's a friendly note in a thousand page book. The recipes are up to date. They tell you how to embellish canned soup, the best ways to deal with quick frozen foods, and even the more complicated dishes are designed with a thought of the hours of preparation. The people who collected these recipes have been in a kitchen themselves, and know the importance of being able to get out of it oftener than every other Thursday.

The recipes tell you at the end how many they will serve. If it is a recipe for cookies it gives you an approximate number so that you know at once whether to halve or double the quantity. This is an amenity not always offered by cook book writers and you usually have to make a new recipe once experimentally to see the yield; here you

us, and turn a half pound of flour into the North American cup standard. Well these girls have a table of equivalent measures which runs the gamut from "a speck" which equals less than "1/8 of a teaspoon" to three medium potatoes which equal a pound. Then there is a chart to tell you how much to buy of all the staples for a family of two or of four. This is information which most of us have acquired the painful slow way since we were brides and ordered peas by number. There is too a list of staples you should have on hand which, if you don't need to look at now, would be most useful when you are racking your brains over the first grocery order for the summer cottage.

Subtraction Advice

If you have got a little buigy this winter and are thinking of doing something about it because of the way your new suit hangs, here is a grand table of foods and their calorie content. If you are really in earnest about this reducing matter and can face it, here is what the nine day diet is, but if you are going to cut your food to this extent and go on leading a fairly active life don't be surprised if you feel a bit frayed at the edges. With these tables you can spot the low calorie articles and do a little sum in arithmetic every night about just what your intake has been during the day, and to see that you haven't been too calorie greedy.

There is a most sensible chapter with lists of practical tips on how to train a maid to wait on table, and also how to entertain when you are maidless, a chapter which will be much thumbed in many houses these days. The advice about investing in oven dishes which can be brought to the table, so saving time and dish washing, is a sample of the good sense this book makes.

The present wise preoccupation with nutritional values is to be seen here too. There is advice to mothers feeding growing children, and a neat and tidy list of the vitamins, with which foods have what.

At the end of each chapter there are numbered points about the things the chapter is written on—for example after the one on fruits there are eleven hints about their

HEINZ KETCHUP
MAKES GOOD FOODS
TASTE BETTER!



You can give your meals a world of flavour with Heinz
Tomato Ketchup—that glorious mingling of "aristocrat"
tomatoes, Heinz Vinegar and rare spices.

Juicy, golden-brown steaks, thick broiled chops—simple stews and lettovers—all taste twice as tempting glorified with a dash of Heinz Tomato Ketchup! Whether you add this luscious condiment to your cooking or use it at the table, you give your meals a whole medley of flavours!

For into our ketchup kettles go big glistening tomatoes... aged-in-wood Heinz Vinegar... and the deft magic of choice spices. They're cooked together to an old-time recipe—till the sauce is so concentrated it's really economical to use! For good eating—as well as for thrift's sake—ask for Heinz, the world's largest-selling ketchup.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP



IT'S TRUE! THAT NEW MIRACLE INGREDIENT
DOES MAKE NEW IMPROVED
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
50% FASTER!

- BRINGS FASTER SPARKLE
- NEEDS NO HARD RUBBING
- CUTS GREASE LIGHTNING-FAST

The minute you try New Improved Old Dutch you'll realize the difference! It contains an amazing new ingredient that dissolves grease almost like magic! It cleans 50% faster! Gives you double-action cleaning! You'll be surprised how easily sinks, stoves, and bathtubs become sparkling... immaculately clean.

New Improved Old Dutch is safety itself! It DOESN'T SCRATCH... because it's made with flaky Seismotite. So, say good-bye forever to hard rubbing and old-fashioned scouring. Switch to the New 50% Faster Old Dutch and you'll never use anything else. What's more, you'll be saving money, too, because a little goes so far.



WAR is full of surprises, surprises of all sorts—mostly disagreeable—but perhaps the most surprising thing about it is the way it is always making us change our ideas. Only a little while ago, or maybe a little longer, we were being told by the experts that this was a war of machines. We had visions, those of us who were not actually in it, of hundreds of thousands of cool young scientists, and many who were not so young, sitting amid steering-wheels and levers of all sorts, with boards full of dials and gadgets in front of them, skilfully directing the lethal machines which were doing the actual work of destruction. A war of brains and machinery.

It seems obvious that in such a war mere physical fitness is not of primary importance. The hand that pulls the lever or turns the switch need not be the size of a ham. Nervous vitality, yes, but not mere strength and physical stamina. Bulges on the brow, but not necessarily bulges on the biceps. Must your

THE LONDON LETTER

Men As Well As Machines

BY P. O'D.

military scientist be also a sort of caveman? Well, odd as it may seem the answer apparently is that he must.

Just now the emphasis is all on "commando" stuff—the ability to rush up the sides of mountains, to slither down precipices, to swim or wade through icy rivers, to crawl miles on your stomach, and then at the end of it all to leap on your enemy and garotte the scoundrel, or tear him limb from limb. Not much science or machinery about that sort of fighting—unless you would so describe a Tommy-gun. In fact, I am not sure that the handiest and most effective weapon wouldn't be a cave-man's stone axe. Or a short pike, such as Lord Croft was only the other day recommending for the use of the Home Guard.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that almost the first general order issued by the new Secretary for War, Sir James Grigg, should be for an overhaul of all officers up to the rank of colonel, who have reached the age of 45, with a view to determining their military efficiency and especially their physical fitness. No good knowing your stuff, if you can't do it. And to do it effectively under the conditions of this strange new warfare, which is so largely a return to the oldest kind of warfare known to man, you must be fit. You must also, it seems, be young.

Not long ago I watched a detachment of troops engaged in a cross-country exercise. In full kit they swung along at a fast trot, not on the road, but across the fields, taking the fences and ditches and hedges as they came. As I watched them, they reached a stream, wide and deep and cold enough to make almost anyone look around for the nearest bridge. They didn't even pause. With their captain at the head, they dashed straight in, wading and splashing through the water that came up around their waists. And then out on the other side and on, still at the trot, shaking the water out of them like so many Newfoundland dogs.

If that's the sort of work you must do, that's the sort of fellow you must be, hard as nails and trained to the minute. Not much chance there for the elderly and puffy! Sir James Grigg is surely wise to weed them out before they collapse under the strain. But it sounds as if the ranks of the military unemployed were going to be enormously swelled. Oh, well, they can always go into the Home Guard, where the requirements are not nearly so stiff, fortunately for most of the people who are in it.

Britain's Jam

Now that the hard winter seems at last to be over—the hardest, we are told, in nearly fifty years—the fancy of housewives and their families turns lightly and longingly to thoughts of spring fruit and the jams that are made from it. Especially the jams, for this is probably the most jam-eating country in the world. Nowhere else do people seem to consume such vast quantities of the sticky, sugary stuff. Without jam the English tea-table is like "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark and only the Ghost left.

Unfortunately, you can't make jam without sugar; and for the ordinary person there is hardly enough sugar to keep his or her tea sweet, let alone preserving fruit with it. There are families, however, I know of two of three myself, where all the sugar ration, or nearly all, is hoarded up for this particular purpose of jam-making. They would rather have it in that form than in any other.

There still remains the question of what is to be done with the small-fruit of the country, which is always greatly in excess of the amount that can be eaten fresh. By way of meeting it, the Ministry of Food is once

again setting up preserving centres all over the country. Last year there were 180 such centres in towns, and some 5,500 in rural areas. Between them they made over 1,500 tons of jam for general distribution. This would seem to be a very respectable achievement, though probably only a gob of goo in the national consumption.

The National Federation of Women's Institutes is once more taking on the job, and setting up local committees to deal with it. All honor to these ladies who are again preparing to boil and bottle for their country's good! It is national service in its sweetest form.

An Epstein Show

Jacob Epstein has one unfailing recipe for a sculpture show. In uncritical language it might be described as one big one and a lot of little ones—one huge statue or group in stone, weighing generally about four tons, and a whole series of those small bronzes, mostly portraits, that he does better than almost any other living artist.

It is a queer combination, and he never varies it. After all, why should he? It certainly seems to work very well. The big one stuns the observer, and the little ones delight him. What could be nicer and more effective than that?

The big one seems also to stun the critics, who are generally unable to make up their minds about it, sometimes being reduced even to talking about the color and quality of the stone and the nice veins it contains. When a critic does that, he is obviously rather groggy. But that too may be part of the Epstein plan.

This year's show of his work at the Leicester Galleries runs true to

form. There is a large and impressively ponderous group of "Jacob and the Angel," hewn out of an alabaster block over seven feet high and weighing nearly as many tons. It is his biggest and heaviest yet.

Sad that one should have to appraise a work of art in terms of size and avoirdupois, but it is the sort of statue that doesn't let you forget how big and how heavy it is. You think of the poor fellows who had to carry it in, and you groan sympathetically. You are likely to think also that this is one angel you would not care to wrestle with. Neither does Jacob, it seems. He is so obviously all that it is hard to say whether the Angel is bearing him down or holding him up!

You may or may not admire the big group—or, like most people, may be unable to make up your mind. But no one should have any difficulty in deciding about the bronzes. They are lovely things, full of character and vitality, and superbly done—especially the head of Haile Selassie, "Emperor in Exile."

There is also a fine portrait of the Russian Ambassador, M. Maisky, and a beautiful bust of a Burmese girl, calm and aloof and mysterious. These are the things that people will stay to admire, though they may go to see "Jacob and the Angel."

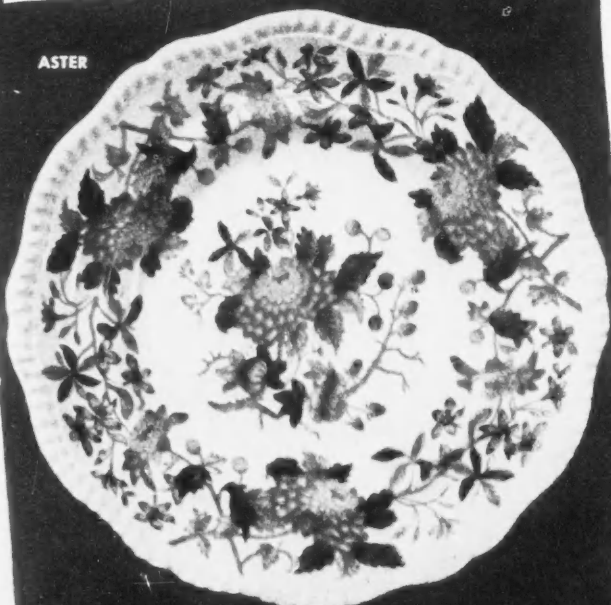
Theatre Boom

The theatre boom continues. If anything, it grows. Bookings in London and the Provinces are breaking even peace-time records. Something of the same sort occurred in the last war, once people had come to accept war as almost a normal condition of life, in which it was the part of wisdom to take what opportunities for comfort and entertainment there might be.

It is, I suppose, a sort of psychological reaction from the strain and intensity of the war-effort. Not that this implies any relaxation of that effort. It may even imply an intensification of it. The really dangerous boxer is the fellow who takes it easy between the rounds. He comes back fresh.

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ASTER



FAIRY DELL



The practical necessity of the times makes the durable body and lasting beauty of Spode more important than ever before. Buy now and buy carefully the fine quality that will give years of satisfaction. There is a Spode dealer near you. Write today for his name.

COPELAND & DUNCAN, LIMITED, 222 Bay St., Toronto

Dentists prove this daily — For BRIGHTER TEETH

USE *Powder and water*



YEARS of experience have proved to dentists that for safely cleaning and brightening teeth, nothing surpasses two simple cleansers—*powder and water*.

Isn't it sensible to adopt this method? Get DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, but

Why pay for water in a dentifrice?



USE **DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER**

—ON A MOIST BRUSH

use the *water* you have at home—no need to buy it as you do in paste and liquid dentifrices. Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, developed for home use by a distinguished practising dentist, is *all powder*. It contains no acid, no grit, no pumice, nothing to scratch or injure tooth enamel. But see how it cleans and brightens even dingy teeth—the real dentist's way—right from the first brushing!

See how much further it goes, too, actually twice as far as similarly priced tooth paste. Ask for Dr. Lyon's now, at any drugstore.

Spend for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 18, 1942

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Norman M. Simpson

A YEAR ago he was studying law at Osgoode Hall in Toronto. Today he is the Royal Canadian Navy's ship commander. And that, in a word, is the story of Norman M. Simpson, a news reporter of whose unusual career in Canada's ever-expanding Naval Service have lately been written "In the Public Eye."

Sub-Lieutenant Simpson is 24 years old. He is the only son of James Simpson, president and general manager of Dunlop Tire and Rubber Co. Ltd.



A graduate of political economy and economics at Toronto University, class of '40, he received his earlier education at Upper Canada College. Ambitions toward a legal career led him to begin a course at Osgoode Hall following his university training. But the Navy's need for suitable material pointed the way for him and he divided his time between law books and a Naval officers' training course which he attended in May of 1941. He then gave up law studies at Osgoode Hall in favor of a wartime Naval appointment in the R.C.N. as a sub-lieutenant.

C. D. Richardson

TO HAVE one's only son return home after a four-year absence is a great satisfaction with life. But to have that son safely back from one of the world's hottest battlefronts, that is indeed an occasion for high rejoicing.

As it was recently in the home of Captain S. Richardson, president of Richardson-MacDonald Advertising Service Limited, when his son arrived back from the Middle East on leave from the R.A.F.

Flight Lieutenant C. D. (Bud) Richardson has been away four years, most of which he has spent campaigning. He was in the first R.A.F. squadron sent to Greece and he flew bombers and fighters in the

desperate battles around and about the valiantly defended island of Crete.

Young Richardson received his education at Pickering College which he left in 1938 to join the R.A.F. He was commissioned a pilot officer and at the outbreak of war was a flying officer on duty in the Middle East. Following the evacuation of Crete he was stationed in Egypt for a time, later being transferred to South Africa.

R. R. Faryon

WHEN two years ago Reg. R. Faryon—then president of the Lord & Thomas of Canada Limited advertising agency—was appointed vice president of the parent organization of his firm and moved to Chicago his many Canadian friends were pleased at the promotion and proud of the success of this capable young advertising executive.

Those same friends last week were delighted with the announcement that Mr. Faryon was to return to Canada shortly as vice president and general manager of Quaker Oats Company of Peterboro and Saskatoon—an organization whose advertising direction was one of his most important concerns as president of Lord & Thomas Limited.

Born in London, Ontario, 42 years ago, Reg. Faryon's first job was as a chocolate salesman. After a spell at that he went into the advertising business in his home town and helped to organize the old Federal Agency. This later amalgamated with the advertising firm of McConnell and Ferguson and Mr. Faryon served in the new organization's Montreal office from 1928 until 1933. He then went to Toronto to join the Lord & Thomas agency and eventually become its president.

In the first Great War, Mr. Faryon served overseas with the Imperials and later with the C.E.F. He entered the army as a private although only 16 at the time. After seeing considerable service, during which he was once wounded, he was granted a commission and emerged from the War with captain's rank. In 1918, instead of returning at once to Canada, he served with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Reg. Faryon admits to two hobbies: gardening and fishing.



The Tax on Excess Profits

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

Up to March 1 of this year, the Excess Profits Tax had brought some \$130,000,000 into the public treasury and the peak is not yet in sight. The levy is much more than its name implies, for it taps all profits whether excess or otherwise.

While the tax does not take all the profit out of war, it takes it out in the obvious quarters, those to which accusations of profiteering are usually directed. But it means a complicated and costly administration and much labor and inconvenience to taxpayers.

have excess profits within the terms of the act. If the excess profits are such that 75 per cent of the excess is greater than 22 per cent of the total profits, the 75 per cent rate applies to the excess after deducting income tax paid on the excess in place of the 22 per cent rate on all profits. For an unincorporated taxpayer the minimum rate applicable to all profits is 15 per cent and the 75 per cent rate, when applied in the alternative, applies to the whole of the excess without any deduction for personal income tax.

This double-barrelled feature of the tax reflects the dual purpose of the act. The objectives are two in number: first, to secure revenue for the treasury to meet the extraordinary needs of war; second, to safeguard the morale of the nation by taking profit out of war, preventing the making of fortunes by a few while others are fighting, avoiding the ugly train of bickering, recrimination and suspicion which follow upon any

evidence of profiteering on war business.

While the tax does not take all the profit out of war it takes it out in the obvious quarters, the ones towards which suspicions and accusations of profiteering are usually directed, manufacturing, merchandising, mining, lumbering, construction, finance, transportation, the fields in which what is popularly known as "big business" operates.

This second objective of the law is called "psychological" by the taxation officials. It might also be called political for it helps keep the people generally in good humor and so makes things go more smoothly for the government responsible for the administration of the law. It deprives government critics of an issue. It helps to reconcile labor to the wage ceiling.

On the other hand it means a costly and complicated administration and much labor and inconvenience to tax.

(Continued on Page 38)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Can't We Agree on a Pattern?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

MAYBE if Britain had given India Dominion status before the war, India would now be throwing her full weight into the war against the Axis. The offer presented by Sir Stafford Cripps, generous though it was, came too late to reconcile Indian differences and win confidence.

A feature of the Japanese assaults on Burma, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies has been the failure of the natives to give their white rulers their full support in repelling the invaders. When the test came it was found that the natives were considerably less "sold" on white man's rule than the latter had thought.

All over the world the strains of war are showing up weaknesses in structure which had been assumed to be strong enough. Are the democracies taking note of this fact, and setting about the strengthening of structures which are going to be under strain in future?

Strains are increasing right here at home, and in Britain and the United States. When Hitler blitzed Britain in 1940, the people thought only of survival. The imminence of destruction united them. Now, when Hitler is less close, they are less united. There is much criticism of the Government and the war effort, and demand for a specific social-economic program. The people of Britain want to know where they are going, apart from the war.

We're Going to Feel It More

This feeling is manifest in Canada too. So far we have carried the burden of war easily enough, but we are due to feel it more as we move nearer totality in war effort. Says the Royal Bank in its current letter: "Canadians are today cheerfully accepting restrictions in many phases of economic life. How much money we can earn, how and where we can spend it, what we shall buy and what we shall pay for the things we do buy are all subject to a greater or less degree of control. But Canadians have so far been affected primarily as businessmen, manufacturers, distributors and wage earners and only secondarily as consumers. The net effect upon consumption might be described as the removal of the embroidery from our way of living, which leaves the basic fabric untouched."

That's as it has been. But with the changes now coming along, the basic fabric is going to be affected too. We've had direct consumer rationing in one or two instances—sugar and gasoline; we've had total withdrawal of some commodities and limitations on

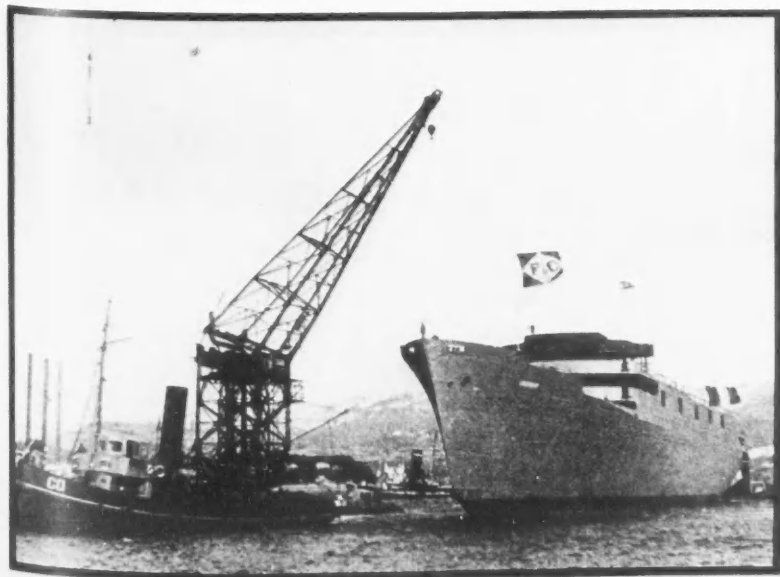
availability of many others through the rationing of supplies to retailers, and there seems to be the certain and early prospect of much more direct rationing to consumers. Following closely upon a sharp cut in non-essential motoring, we're going to have limitations in train and bus travel. And right ahead of us are the restrictions on job-changing and job-holding now being worked out by the National Selective Service System under Mr. Little. This is going to be the biggest departure from pre-war life of anything yet done.

At Grips With Total War

In this Selective Service business we shall really be coming to grips with Total War. The object is to appraise the manpower (which means womanpower too, of course) resources of the country and the requirements of the fighting forces and the essential war industries and allocate manpower accordingly. The first step in this transfer of workers from non-essential to essential tasks is likely to be an order freeing all manpower in existing employment. Permits will then be necessary before any voluntary changes can be made. Pressure on employers and workers to effect switches to essential occupations is likely to be depended upon at first, and compulsion resorted to later if necessary. However, compulsion may not be necessary, in view of the freeing of workers from present employment that will result from the necessary diversion of materials to more important uses. But it is certain that the war is going to interfere drastically with many more lives than it has heretofore.

Yes, the strain is increasing and it's going to test our patriotism and will to victory and unity. Particularly our unity. How it would strengthen our morals to know that we, all the various groups of our national community, are united in determination not only to win the war at whatever cost but to win the peace afterwards, through agreement now on the social-economic pattern of our post-war state. Is such agreement impossible? Why should it be? We have to attempt it some time, so why not now, when the atmosphere is warmed by our wartime consciousness of comradeship? However difficult it may seem now, it is still less difficult than it would be later on.

Mr. King, it seems to this column, is particularly well equipped to initiate such an attempt. An attempt to eliminate, by public examination and frank discussion, the ignorance and selfishness and greed which now obstruct the way to social-economic progress and weaken Democracy's arm in war.



First vessel to be built in France since that country's armistice with Germany two years ago is shown here after its launching at La Seyne sur Mer, near Marseilles. Built for the Compagnie de Navigation Mixte, the new ship is designed for service to South African ports. If recent Vichy pledges to the U.S. can be relied upon, neither this nor any other French ship will be used to send food, supplies to Axis Libyan forces.

ZELLER'S LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31st, 1942

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Company's Tenth Annual Report presented herewith sets a new record both for Sales and Profits. The year under review, which ended January 31st, 1942, must in every respect be regarded as a memorable period not only for this Company but also for the retail trade in general, both on account of the unprecedented volume of consumer buying and by reason of the fact that, for the last two months of this period, business was conducted under a hitherto untried system of over-all Governmental Price Control. The operations of the Parent Company, Zeller's Limited, have been consolidated with those of its wholly-owned Subsidiaries for the purposes of this report and the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss which follows.

PROGRESS:

It will be noted that Sales amounted to \$9,621,970, an increase of \$1,815,866 over the preceding year, an advance of 23.26%.

In cooperation with the announced wishes of the Government that all unnecessary capital expenditures be avoided for the duration, no new stores were opened in the year under review. However, the work which was in progress of enlarging and remodeling three stores was necessarily completed. Omitting in each year the sales of the three stores in question, the total increase in sales in the remaining stores as compared with their performance in the preceding year is 19.80%.

The Company's progress since commencement of business is shown in the following table:

Year Ended Jan 31st	Stores Operating End of Year	Net Sales	Profits before Taxes	Domination and or Provincial Taxes	Net Profits after Taxes
1933	13	\$2,292,938	\$ 27,991*	\$ 1,397	\$ 29,388*
1934	14	2,427,072	389*	1,793	2,182*
1935	15	3,321,423	18,342	5,314	13,028
1936	18	4,187,461	100,343	19,620	80,723
1937	20	4,462,338	178,081	31,918	146,162
1938	22	5,063,910	269,759	45,832	224,227
1939	24	5,017,028	216,322	38,596	177,726
1940	27	6,180,192	324,118	70,829	253,289
1941	27	7,806,104	503,785	213,387	290,398
1942	27	9,621,970	752,735	390,000	372,735

PROFITS:

The increase in Net Profits over the previous year was 28.35%. After providing for Debenture Interest and Depreciation and after allocating \$390,000 to meet Federal Taxes, there remained a Profit of \$372,735 to be transferred to the Consolidated Earned Surplus Account.

The Profits for the year under review were deemed ample enough to justify not only the regular 6% Dividend on the Preferred Stock but also a bonus of 20c per share on the Common Stock, in addition to the four quarterly Dividend payments of 20c each thereon. Accordingly, for the full year the holders of the Common Stock received a total of \$1.00 per share.

EARNED SURPLUS:

The balance of this account now stands at \$1,043,118. In order to simplify the Balance Sheet your Directors considered it advisable to eliminate therefrom the items of Distributable Surplus and General Reserve. Distributable Surplus in the amount of \$33,280 was, therefore, applied in part payment of Dividends for the year, and the General Reserve of \$30,000 was transferred to Earned Surplus as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus.

TAXES:

In view of the Nation's financial needs in the cause to which it is dedicated, no comment is justified with respect to the amount of the Company's Taxes, save to mention the satisfaction of all connected with this business in knowing that hard and faithful work for the Company is now in considerable measure a contribution towards the National War Effort. As above mentioned, the appropriation for Federal Taxes this year amounted to \$390,000 as compared with \$210,000 in the previous year and \$60,150 in the year before that. It may be noted that the Tax appropriation this year is not far from equalling the total Net Profit which the Company earned from the time it started business.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st January, 1942

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CURRENT		CURRENT	
Cash	\$ 895,602.06	Accounts Payable	\$ 449,854.82
Inventories	779,509.56	Miscellaneous Accrued Taxes	11,765.46
(Quantities determined by actual count, weight or measurement under supervision of the Management and priced at the lower of Cost or Market)		Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	428,688.37
Sundry Accounts Receivable and Deposits	16,160.07	Debenture Stock and Mortgage Instalments due within Twelve Months	41,300.00 \$ 931,608.65
Prepaid Expenses and Supplies	62,848.13	MORTGAGES PAYABLE	309,100.00
Life Insurance—Cash Surrender Value	17,700.00	DEBENTURE STOCK:	
FIXED ASSETS—at Cost—		Authorized and Issued—Six Per Cent Cumulative Redeemable with Sinking Fund	\$ 250,000.00
Land and Buildings	\$ 721,847.53	Less—Redeemed or due in 1942	185,000.00
Less—Reserve for Depreciation	41,899.27		65,000.00
Fixtures, Equipment and Improvements to Leasehold Premises	2,281,494.56	CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:	
Less—Reserve for Depreciation	1,009,435.24	Authorized—	
	1,272,059.32	40,000 Six Per Cent Redeemable Preferred Shares of a Par Value of \$25.00 each	\$1,000,000.00
	1,952,007.68	150,000 Common Shares without Nominal or Par Value	
NOTE—It is the intention of the Companies to apply for a reserve against future depreciation in Inventory Values under the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act.		Issued and Fully Paid—	
		20,000 Preferred Shs	\$ 750,000.00
		125,000 Common Shs	625,000.00
			\$1,375,000.00
	\$3,723,827.50	Consolidated Earned Surplus	1,043,118.85
Approved on behalf of the Board:			2,418,118.85
WALTER P. ZELLER, Director			\$3,723,827.50
B. T. HARTT, Director			

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of Zeller's Limited and its Subsidiary Companies as at 31st January, 1942, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We report that, subject to the final determination of the Companies' liability for Excess Profits Taxes, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st January, 1942, and relative Consolidated Statements of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Companies' affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

MONTREAL, 14th March, 1942.

(Signed) DUNTON, ROSS & FREWIN, Chartered Accountants

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31st January, 1942	
SALES	\$9,621,970.54
DEDUCT:	
Cost of Goods Sold, Operating, Selling and Administrative Expenses, exclusive of items shown hereunder	\$8,588,977.58
Salaries of Executive Officers	43,750.00
Legal Fees	738.14
Directors' Fees	850.25
	8,634,315.97
DEDUCT	\$ 987,654.57
Interest on Mortgages	\$ 17,272.66
Interest on Debenture Stock	5,922.74
Depreciation—Buildings, Fixtures and Equipment and Improvements to Leasehold Premises	201,724.65
	224,920.05
DEDUCT	752,734.52
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	390,000.00
Consolidated Net Profit for the Year	\$ 372,734.52

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS

Balance at Credit—31st January, 1941	\$ 777,027.22
ADD:	
Consolidated Net Profit for the Year	\$ 372,734.52
Transferred from General Reserve	30,000.00
	402,734.52
DEDUCT:	
Dividends on Preferred Shs.	\$ 45,000.00
Dividends on Common Shs.	100,000.00
	\$145,000.00
Less—Amount charged to Distributable Surplus which absorbed the balance thereof as at 31st January, 1941	33,250.00
	\$ 111,750.00
Additional Income and Excess Profits Taxes for Prior Years	24,892.89
Balance at Credit—31st January, 1942	\$1,043,118.85

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RUSSELL D. REILLY, GILBERT F. BROOKS, HON. WILFRID GAGNON, ROBERT T. HARTT, I. W. McCOLL, W. C. NICHOLSON, K. C.

OFFICERS

WALTER P. ZELLER, President; ROBERT T. HARTT, Vice-President; T. E. McDERMOTT, Treasurer; E. G. COLLAD, Secretary; Transfer Agents—BARCLAYS TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA, 214 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, MONTREAL; Registrar—CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY, 132 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, MONTREAL.

OPERATING IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES

Province of Ontario: BARRE, BELLEVILLE, BRANTFORD, Province of New Brunswick: FREDERICTON, MONCTON, ST. JOHN.
 FORT WILLIAM, GUELPH, HAMILTON (2 stores), Province of Nova Scotia: HALIFAX, NEW GLASGOW.
 KITCHENER, LINDSAY, LONDON, OTTAWA, ST. CATHARINES.
 NORTH BAY, OSHAWA, ST. JOHN'S, WINNIPEG.
 PETERBOROUGH, SARNIA, Province of Manitoba: WINNIPEG, Province of Alberta: EDMONTON.
 Province of Quebec: QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, THREE RIVERS.
 Executive and Buying Offices: 1253 MCGILL COLLEGE AVE., MONTREAL.

(Continued from Page 37)

payors. The simple revenue-securing objective is reflected in the minimum tax of 22 per cent in the case of corporations and 15 per cent in the cases of individuals and partnerships. If revenue were the only purpose of the law those rates could be made 35, 40 or 50 per cent, whatever might be indicated by the need for revenue and equity of the tax having regard to other imposts. The collection would be simpler and the compilation of returns by business would be simpler. There would be no delays or arguments over the settling of the standard profits, no need for a board of referees to adjudicate on abnormal cases.

Standard profits, the excess over which becomes taxable at the 75 per cent rate, are the average profits earned in the 1936-39 period. If profits in one of these years were below a certain level the taxpayer may take the average of any three of these four years. The higher the profits of a business were in this period the more favorably will it be placed in relation to the wartime excess profits tax. In the majority of businesses the standard profits is fixed automatically on this base period.

Complications come in the cases of taxpayers who were not in business in that period or whose business was so depressed that they are entitled to claim a different standard. The board of referees, consisting of Mr. Justice W. H. Harrison of Saint John (chairman), Charles P. Fell of Toronto and Kenneth W. Dalglisch of Montreal, assists the minister of national revenue in dealing with these cases.

Depressed Businesses

All cases of depressed businesses do not go to the board. The taxpayer who claims a higher standard for his profits than that indicated by the base period because of depressed conditions is required to estimate a proper standard. The minister may approve of that. If he considers it too high he sends the case to the board which usually calls the taxpayer before it. Hearings are held both at Ottawa and in cities across the country from time to time and are informal in character. The act limits the standard profit allowable in such cases to 10 per cent on capital employed.

Where a business is new the case must go to the board for a determination of a standard profit based on a percentage on capital employed equal to that earned in similar businesses during the base period. With the records of many businesses before it the board usually finds little difficulty in dealing with such cases.

Much more difficulty is presented by the exceptional class of new or formerly depressed business which is so constituted that a capital standard of earnings is unsuitable, and if employed, would yield wholly unreasonable results. Businesses whose capital has been abnormally depleted come within this class.

Provision for this class is made in sub-section (3), section 5 of the Act which, it would appear, has not been sufficiently appreciated by many taxpayers who are disturbed about the future of their businesses under the act. The section has been used by the board in a considerable number of cases but whether because of failure on the part of taxpayers to appreciate their rights, failure on their part to back up their applications for special consideration with sufficient information, congestion of business before the board, or hesitancy on the board's part to use the wide discretionary powers reposed in it, there are many business men who claim they are being forced out of operation by this tax.

The section gives the board complete discretion to disregard the normal 10 per cent on capital limit for standard profits where a capital-based standard "would result in the imposition of excessive taxation amounting to unjustifiable hardship or extreme discrimination or would jeopardize the continuance of the business." The only limitation placed on the discretion of the board is a direction to have regard to "the standard profits of taxpayers in similar circumstances engaged in the

same or an analogous class of business."

As stated earlier in this article the excess profits tax does not take all the profit out of war. For convenience in administration it does not apply to businesses whose profits are \$5,000 or less. That lets out a host of small operators who benefit from increased prices and more abundant markets in wartime. It lets out all the farmers who had very slim returns in the pre-war period and are now doing better.

Professional Men

Professional men including lawyers, doctors, dentists and chartered accountants are exempt on the theory that professional fees are not profits. But whether money secured by fees or profits it benefits the recipient. Many professional men have increased their money income considerably as a direct result of war conditions. The excess profits tax alone, not to speak of cost-plus munitions contracts, the national defence tax and other governmental measures, have brought increased business to accountants. Doctors and dentists in centres of war activity have more work than in pre-war years and what is more important, now collect a much higher proportion of their earned fees because their patients have jobs and money.

Viewed from one angle the act places businesses, as distinct from the persons who own and operate them, under a handicap from which salaried individuals and persons engaged in the professions or personal service activities do not suffer. To the businesses taxable under the act it says, "you must not improve your position during the war, except with what is left to you after paying upwards of 50 per cent of your profits in taxation."

Yet, subject only to the personal income tax which applies to all, a professional man or a salaried executive up to the time the wage ceiling went on, may increase his income and use the increase to enlarge his bond or property holdings, to pay off his mortgage, to accumulate a bank account, to acquire a paid-up insurance policy or annuity.

In other words individuals may build up reserves against possible periods of unemployment, poor business, reduced earnings ahead but business organizations are not permitted to do so unless they were in the fortunate position of enjoying profits of a substantial character in the immediate pre-war period.



Reza Khan Pavlevi, ex-Shah of Persia. Recently given permission by the Canadian Government to do so, it is believed by some that he may settle here. (The ex-Shah is the ruler who last summer was deposed by his own son when British troops entered his country.) However, if Canada is to get the Shah, Persia is to get some of Canada's wheat... 370,000 bushels of it, according to current reports from Ottawa in which it is stated that an order for that quantity has been received in Winnipeg within recent weeks.

Shortage Has Silver Lining

BY T. H. GALLAGHER

Soup in silver cans — bathroom fixtures, doorknobs, keys and kitchen utensils lined with silver. These are some of the surprising results likely to come from the shortage of the humbler metals due to war.

Last year set a new record for the use of silver by industry and the arts and its consumption will show a further large gain this year.

If you had told Canadian housewives a few years ago that they might be buying fruits, vegetables and soups preserved in silver cans, they would have been incredulous. Yet today, this is more of a probability than a possibility.

Many branches of industry who are feeling the scarcity of copper, nickel, aluminum and tin are realizing the vast potentialities of silver as a substitute. Cans are only one instance. Innumerable other articles, just as well known in the average household, may soon be wearing this new and glittering dress.

Silver has been grouped with precious metals for so many generations that its mention in this connection may come as a surprise to many. Nevertheless, you may soon see silver used extensively for such humble items as kitchen spoons, trays, apple corers, graters, electric mixing devices, cocktail shakers, bathroom fixtures, dressing table gadgets, scissors, automatic pencils, desk devices, keys and key rings, manicure tools and doorknobs.

During recent years the price of silver has been lower than ever before. To-day, the Canadian silver base price is 39½ cents per troy ounce, and more important still, there are large stocks available. As silver is a by-product of the refining of other heavy metals—gold, copper, nickel and lead—the supply is expected to hold up and will undoubtedly increase as the production of these other metals becomes greater.

The low price and availability have already greatly accelerated consumption. Handy & Harman report that the year 1941 set a new record for the use of silver by the arts and industries in the United States and Canada. They estimate the amount at 80,000,000 ounces, an increase of nearly 95% over 1940 when the previous high of 41,000,000 ounces for the two countries, was established. Needless to say, the war was responsible for this tremendous expansion, and its effects, both direct and indirect, were conspicuous in three main fields which may be classified as follows: a greater public demand for articles made of silver, a growing substitution of silver for nickel, copper and other metals and a rapid increase in the employment of silver for war work.

In the purely industrial fields, as distinct from the Arts, there was considerable expansion. For instance, silver alloys containing only small percentages of scarce metals are being used in place of brass and nickel alloys. Pure silver wire is replacing copper wire in certain electrical appliances and small motors. As a plating material, silver is producing corrosion-resistant surfaces upon substituted metals that are satisfactory in other respects but lacking in this quality. Owing to its peculiar properties, moreover, silver may be

used in combination with lead to substitute for tin-lead solders, thus saving large amounts of tin. These and many other substitute uses will absorb increasing quantities of silver as long as there continues to be a shortage of other metals.

War requirements are also demanding millions of ounces of silver. This metal is playing an important part in the construction of ships, aircraft, tanks, guns, shells, bombs, torpedoes and a wide variety of miscellaneous equipment. Its most extensive use is in the form of brazing alloys, but other compositions are employed in the manufacture of electrical contacts while pure silver is used for making airplane bearings, photographic film, surgical materials and pharmaceutical products.

Practical Virtues

Silver has several highly practical virtues in addition to its patrician beauty, some of which have only recently been recognized. Its high reflective power, of course, has been known and utilized in mirrors for centuries. Its resistance to wear is proved by the way in which a plate on tableware used daily and exposed to food acids, rough cleansing compounds, contact with other metal articles, etc., will stand up for years. Housewives still prefer silver for tableware in spite of all the well advertised virtues of stainless steel and chromium plated ware.

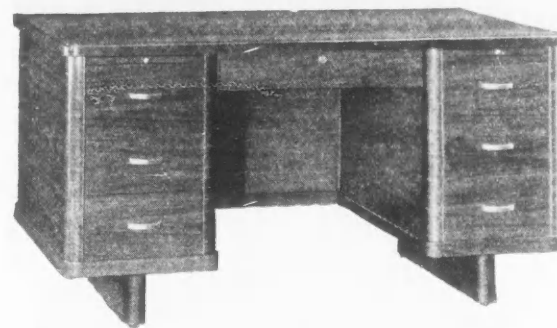
The question that naturally arises in the mind of the consuming public is, "how will the added use of silver affect my pocket book?" It can be said at once that the cost of good silver plating is but little more than that of nickel or chromium. The Silver Producers' researches demonstrated the possibility of manufacturing silver lined containers such as barrels, drums and cans, at a cost that would bear comparison with other linings.

The cost of any electroplated finish consists largely of the labor expended in cleaning, polishing, plating and buffing. This is much the same whether the final deposit is

silver or nickel. Moreover, the cost of electrical energy required differs only slightly in terms of cents per pound deposited, from metal to metal.

As a matter of fact, it takes less current to deposit an equivalent weight of silver than of nickel, copper or chromium. The actual cost of deposited metal which may be only 0.0001 inches to 0.0002 inches thick, may represent a very small percentage of the total cost of the manufactured product, 1 per cent to 3 per cent in the case of base metals. When these facts are considered, it will be seen that the substitution of silver for nickel and chromium, for example, will have a comparatively small effect upon the total cost of the article.

In the future, we shall unquestionably see a much wider use of silver in the every-day commodities we use and buy. The silver industry is fully alive to the service this metal can render in the country's war effort, and accordingly, knowledge acquired by years of research on industrial applications of silver is now being applied by metallurgists and engineers to the many metal problems arising from the present emergency.



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Protection...



a question of degree

Food manufacturers and grocers regard "Cellophane" as a basic factor in preserving cleanliness and freshness in the sale of their products; the protection which "Cellophane" affords to all kinds of merchandise is one of the most important functions of this thin transparent packaging film.

Today, however, the word protection has a much more vital meaning. Protection of Canada itself is the first need—that's why grocers are being restricted in their use of "Cellophane" packaging in wartime.

For since some essential raw materials used in the manufacture of "Cellophane" are required by the government to make explosives, output of "Cellophane" has been reduced. The fact that the food and other industries are using less "Cellophane" means that more explosives and more shells are available for the protection of us all and the winning of victory.



In the Meantime...

There are simple and practical means of increasing the economy and efficiency of packaging operations. Some of these are outlined in our booklet "How to Get More Mileage from 'Cellophane' in Wartime". Please remember we shall be glad to assist you in any way we can to solve problems resulting from the current shortage of "Cellophane". Canadian Industries Limited, "Cellophane" Division, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, P.Q.



A royal prince is christened. This group picture was taken in Buckingham Palace following the recent christening of the baby son of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. Shown are: (back row, from left to right) Princess Elizabeth, the King, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Buccleuch. (Front row) Princess Margaret, the Queen, the Duchess of Gloucester with her baby son, Queen Mary and the Duchess of Buccleuch.

Cellophane
TRADE MARK

C-I-L CELLULOSE FILM

A CHECK-UP OF YOUR INVESTMENTS

A requisite of a sound investment portfolio is a periodic analysis by a competent investment consultant. This service may be obtained without obligation at any of our offices.

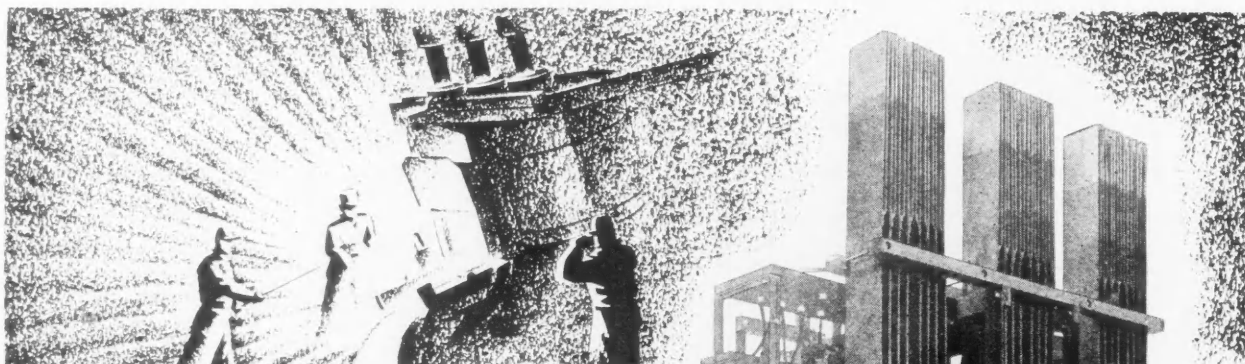
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Since the outbreak of war the Canadian Westinghouse Company has furnished approximately 200,000 K.V.A. in Furnace Transformers similar to this, for Canada's vital metallurgical industries, upon which the whole Munitions Industry depends.

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10,000 K.V.A. Furnace Transformer — Core and Coil Assembly.

In addition to supplying a major portion of the vital electrical equipment for Munitions Industries, the Canadian Westinghouse Company is itself a most important producer of armaments, having been very aptly described as "One of Canada's Leading Industrial War Producers."

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VANCOUVER, CALGARY, REGINA, WINNIPEG
TORONTO, SWASTIKA (Northern Ontario)
MONTREAL

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It seems to me that Canada Steamship Lines is doing well enough to be able to pay a dividend on its common stock. What do you think?

—Y. T. G., Outremont, Que.

Canada Steamship Lines has certainly been doing a lot better in the last few years but I don't think it has quite reached the common dividend stage. However, the present encouraging outlook for earnings makes a dividend seem possible in 1943, although the management will naturally have to make its decision in the light of heavy tax obligations and increased wartime corporate needs. For 1940 and 1941, the company paid the full non-cumulative dividend rate of \$2.50 a share on the preferred stock which, under terms of the 1937 reorganization plan, becomes cumulative after January 1, 1943, and payable semi-annually. For 1942, in any case, common dividends are precluded by the provision that

if dividends on the junior issue are paid prior to 1943, the preferred stock is entitled to dividends of 5% per annum from January 1, 1937, up to date of the proposed payment on the common. Net income in 1941 was equivalent to \$6.77 a share on the preferred stock, and to \$3.26 a share on the common.

Helped by the 1937 capital reorganization, the company has had an impressive improvement in its financial position over the past half-dozen years. The net working capital of \$3,334,412 at the end of 1941 compared with an excess of current liabilities over current assets of \$2,609,042 at the end of 1935, representing a net improvement of \$5,943,454 in the six-year period. At the end of 1935, cash and investments had amounted to only \$946,406, and the 1941 figure was over six times this amount. It should be noted that the comparison in financial position is helped by the elimination of a substantial amount of accrued bond interest that had appeared in current liabilities prior to the 1937 capital reorganization. Nevertheless, there has been a striking improvement in financial position, taking into account the large amounts expended on capital account, purchase of the company's own bonds in anticipation of sinking fund as well as expenditure of over \$2,000,000 in connection with redemption of the 5% debentures in January 1937.

PEND OREILLE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly advise me on the stock of Pend Oreille, which I think is in the State of Washington.

—H. H. W., Hamilton, Ont.

Due to the increase in the price of zinc the prospects for Pend Oreille Mines and Metal Company appear brighter than they have for years. In the twelve months ended April 30, 1941, earnings were 4.4 cents a share as compared with 2.7 cents in the previous year and dividends were initiated last July with a payment of six cents a share.

Pend Oreille also controls Reeves-MacDonald Mines which has been inactive for some years but the rise in the price of zinc has led to negotiations for equipping the property for production. The projected mill will handle 2,000 tons of ore daily, and calls for an investment of approximately \$1,000,000. Ore reserves are estimated in excess of 1,000,000 tons.

The Pend Oreille property is in the north section of the State of Washington, while the Reeves-MacDonald ground is also situated on the Pend Oreille River, but north of the international boundary and directly opposite the Pend Oreille Mines and Metals. A 51 per cent interest is held in Metalline Metals Company, which owns a large acreage adjoining the Pend Oreille property.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
W. F. HOUSTON, A.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake



SAVE TO WIN

To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and save. Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes \$3 and up—Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed \$66,000,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 221

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1942 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT
General Manager

Toronto, 20th March 1942

HOME OIL COMPANY LIMITED

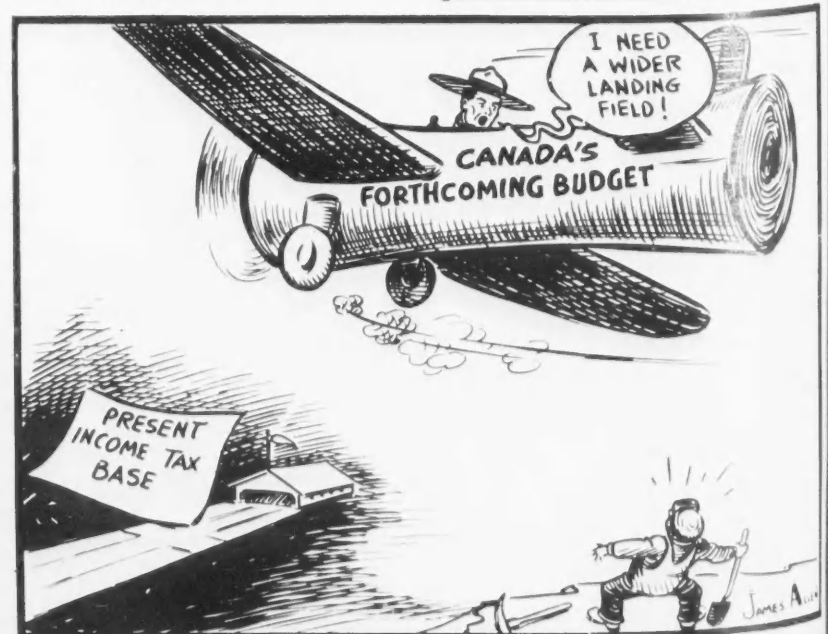
Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share will be paid, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, by Home Oil Company Limited on or after the 15th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record as of the 15th day of May, 1942.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C. this 11th day of April, 1942.

GEO. F. V. HUTTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.



HERE WE GO AGAIN!

GOLD & DROSS

STEEL ROCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In your opinion, does Steel Rock Iron look good for possible increase in price as I expect it will be many years before dividends are paid?

—C. C. K., Ingolf, Ont.

Yes, Steel Rock Iron Mines offers possibilities for capital appreciation as well as having appeal as a long-term speculative investment. Due to the accelerated production of steel in the United States a steadily increasing strain is being imposed on American reserves of high grade ore and early production from the Steel Rock property appears highly important. The Steel Rock deposit is unusually high grade and the fact that the higher grade ores are relatively scarce and becoming exhausted rapidly will undoubtedly mean a premium for its product. Most of the steel being used in Canada comes from the United States.

The operation promises to be one of great magnitude, many millions of tons of high grade ore being indicated. In the opinion of independent

American iron experts the product from Steel Rock deposits will become established as having great value and importance over many decades in Canadian economy. They intimated that expenditures which were necessary preparatory to production could be made without fear of financial loss, stressed the superior nature of the ore, and the large quantity likely to ultimately be proven as well as the benefit to the steel industry, etc.

CLERNO, MAY-SPIERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Any information you can give me concerning the Clerno and May-Spiers mining properties, particularly as to present status and possible future developments, would be appreciated.

—A. J. H., Woodroffe, Ont.

Due to inability to secure finances, Clerno Mines has been inactive since 1939. The property adjoins the McWatters mine in the Rouyn area and the geological conditions are said to be interesting. Two shafts are down

and a little lateral work was done on each level with some encouragement. The intention was to sink a series of diamond drill holes across the property when finances were available.

Efforts to bring the May-Spiers property into production were unsuccessful. Underground work was discontinued five years ago failing sufficient encouragement in initial development on two levels and later that year the buildings and plant were destroyed by fire. In October 1938, the shareholders voted to wind-up the company and distribute the assets. I have not heard that the assets have been fully liquidated but it is not considered likely there will be anything for the shareholders. The liquidator is C. Bryson Ridley 36 Toronto St., Toronto.

RUSSELL INDUSTRIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly give me information on the amount of stock of subsidiaries now owned by Russell Industries Ltd. My understanding is that Canada Cycle and Motor Company is wholly owned but that other subsidiaries are not. Does the company intend to buy them in too? Also, how did Russell Industries do last year compared with 1940? Thanks.

—B.L.D., Port Credit, Ont.

Russell Industries now owns all the common stock of Canada Cycle and Motor Company and last year acquired the balance of the outstanding shares of Canadian Acme Screw and Gear Limited and West Toronto Holdings Limited. The only securities of the three subsidiaries not now owned by the parent company are the preferred shares of Canada Cycle and Motor, of which there were 9,541 outstanding at December 31, 1940.

While net income of Russell Industries Limited of \$147,819 for 1941 was moderately below that of \$163,538 for 1940, net profits of subsidiaries, contained in the report of directors for the year, would indicate that on a consolidated basis net income for the year was above that of the preceding year. Net profits of Canada Cycle & Motor for 1941 amounted to \$380,206, down slightly from \$390,408 for 1940, and of Canadian Acme Screw & Gear to \$232,402, an increase from \$176,713 the year before—or combined net profits for the two subsidiaries of \$612,608 for 1941 compared with \$567,193 for 1940.

THE YOUNGER GOLDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold shares of Little Long Lac and Teck-Hughes, both of them purchased at a much higher price. I have been advised to get out of them, and have had San Antonio, MacLeod-Cockshutt and Malartic Gold Fields suggested to me as a switch. However I am not inclined to make a move until I have had your opinion.

—H. E., St. Thomas, Ont.

At the present time the stocks I favor are the younger gold producers, which are capable of expansion and with possibilities for capital appreciation, and in San Antonio, MacLeod-Cockshutt and Malartic Gold Fields you have an excellent selection.

The high yield, however, on Teck-Hughes over 24 per cent makes this holding interesting even although rising costs of operations will undoubtedly mean lower dividends this year. The company's ore reserve position should be maintained for several years and it is active in seeking new properties, which effort may prove successful. Its income from Lamaque is a pronounced factor in its earnings, about 60 per cent of its revenue in the 16 months ending December 31 coming from that source.

At Little Long Lac, production appears pretty well stabilized. Ore reserves are sufficient for four years' milling and current development is satisfactory. Higher costs and taxes cut the dividend last year to 20 cents a share but it is hoped payments of 25 cents can be maintained. But Little Long Lac ore has been tested for

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND: American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

SPRING TO INTENSIFY WAR ACTIVITY

Investment attention is now focused on the European war front, where the coming of spring, on the basis of each war year, to date, is tantamount to the marching of armies and the clash of steel. It is generally believed that Hitler's oil supply is getting low, and because of the essential character of this commodity in the conduct of modern mechanized warfare, it is taken for granted that the German High Command, in this year's offensive, will strike for the Caucasian oil fields via Southern Russia, and or for the Mosul fields via Turkey or Egypt.

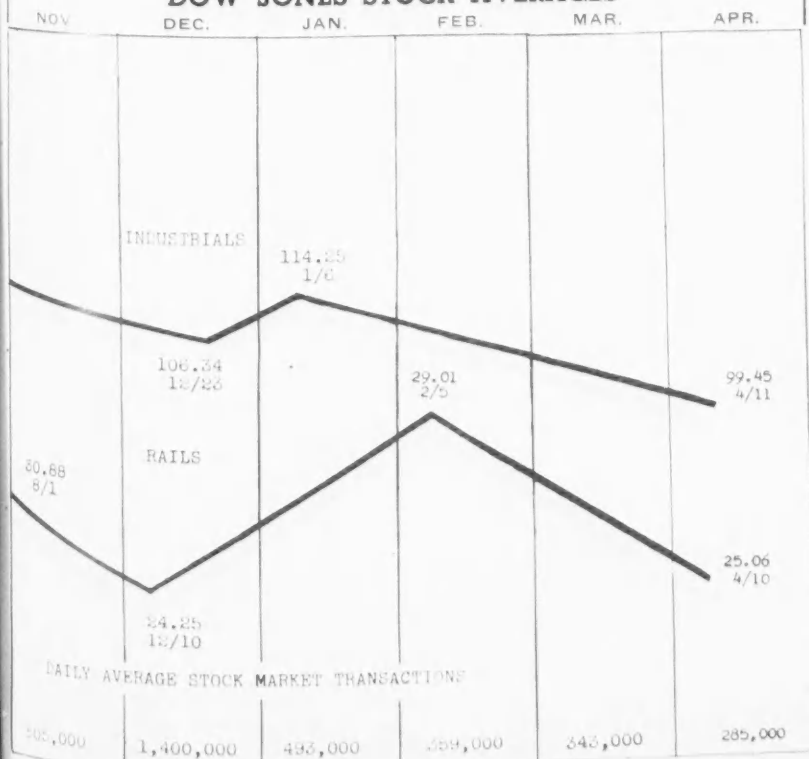
EVENTUAL AXIS DEFEAT INEVITABLE

Should Germany reach either or both of these objectives, she will have again succeeded, as she did in 1940 and in 1941, in adding to her territories, but by so doing she will not have won the war or done other than prolong its duration. The big fact in the current year's picture is that the United States, with its almost unlimited productive facilities, has now joined the Allies and, in combination with their help will eventually swamp the Axis in a preponderance of men and equipment. Accordingly, it is doubtful if any Allied military reverses this spring or summer, if such reverses are to be witnessed, will have so serious effect on the market as was true in 1940 and 1941.

BUY STOCKS IN PERIODS OF WEAKNESS

On the other hand, if Germany suffers reverses at the hands of the Russians, or makes no progress toward the Russian or Near Eastern oil fields, the market could respond rather favorably. Particularly would this be the case if Japan, at the same time, makes no further substantial progress in the Pacific. With stock prices now at levels representing the support area at which they have been stopped during periods of Axis success, and with the outlook for eventual Allied victory now materially improved, the gradual accumulation of solid stocks during periods of weakness is to be favored.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



ABOUT INSURANCE

Beware of the Insurance Twister

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ATTENTION has recently been directed to the fact that along with many new schemes which have been brought into existence since the war started to separate people from their money, there are a lot of old ones which have been dressed up in war clothes for the same purpose. Among them are phony war charities or refugee benefit projects which solicit funds or sell tickets or

advertising space on a basis which yields from nothing to ten per cent of the proceeds to actual charity, the remainder going into the pockets of the promoters.

People must likewise be prepared for the pedler at the door who wants to sell them a supply of air-raid sand, specially tested for its effectiveness

in extinguishing incendiary bomb fires, or the salesman who wants to let them in on the ground floor on a wonderful plan for solving the rubber shortage, or into a new oil stock or oil royalty scheme which will yield a fortune as a result of the increasing shortage of oil and gasoline.

They must also be on their guard against the smooth-talking insurance salesman who claims his company's

Policyholders, especially those with loans against their contracts, are often inclined to fall in with the delusive suggestion that they should surrender their old whole life, limited payment life and endowment policies for what value is left in them and then buy new insurance on a cheaper term plan to take their place.

Such policy replacements almost invariably result in loss to the policyholder, as, unlike radios, motor cars, etc., the older policies are the more valuable they become. It can usually be clearly demonstrated in dollars and cents that it is to the advantage of policyholders to keep their old policies in force.

policies will cover military service overseas without payment of an extra premium. In such cases, a person should insist on an opportunity to examine the policy at his leisure, as all new policies issued by standard companies contain a war clause limiting the coverage on military risks for overseas service or requiring a substantial extra premium for such coverage.

Readjusting at a Loss

There is another class of smooth-talking insurance salesmen, more or less active at all times, but particularly so in a period of stress and strain, who, under the guise of readjusting a person's life insurance to meet wartime conditions, would induce him to drop policies now owned and take out cheaper but less desirable contracts. Their object, of course, is not to benefit the person approached with the proposition, as he would almost invariably be a heavy loser by the transaction, but to benefit themselves to the extent of a commission on the new policies.

Those who hold policies taken out before the present war began are covered against war risks anywhere, if their contracts contain no restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation. The great bulk of the life insurance policies in force in Canada at the outbreak of war were free of restrictions, and so afforded full protection against war risks.

After the 1914-18 war, which was regarded as the last world war which would ever occur, the life insurance companies generally eliminated all war risk limitations then in their policies, the war risk clause in existing policies being waived. Since then, until the commencement of the present war, practically all policies issued were without restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation, and accordingly cover war risks everywhere.

As all these policies that are still in force include war risks, they constitute a real bargain for those who have them and who may at any time be subject to war hazards at home or abroad, for they cover the increased hazards of wartime at peacetime rates. That is one good reason why old policies should be retained, as all new policies contain a war clause. Accordingly, a deaf ear should be turned by a policyholder to any glib salesman who tries to twist him out of his old policy into a new one which may appear to be cheaper but which is more than likely to prove costly and disappointing in the long run.

Retain Old Policies

Apart from the war coverage provided by the old policies, there are other sound reasons why a person should hold these contracts, even if there are loans against them, instead of replacing them with new policies, and although by so doing he gets rid of the loans, and obtains what looks like the same amount of protection at a lower cost.

For instance, if his present policy or policies contain the old monthly income and waiver of premium form of disability clause which provides valuable and broad coverage at a very low rate, it is distinctly to his advantage to maintain these policies in force, as he could not obtain such broad coverage in a new policy. In fact, the great majority of companies no longer issue policies containing the income disability benefit but those with the waiver of premium benefit only. Income disability coverage is not now available in the old broad form or at anything like the old low rate. The value of policies with the old disability clause is often not properly appreciated by the holder until he becomes the victim of a permanently disabling injury or

disease, when the waiver of premium and monthly income provisions prove the worth of such protection.

Policyholders with substantial loans against their contracts are inclined to regard their policies as correspondingly reduced in value, though they would not take the same view with respect to a Government bond against which they had a loan at the bank. In the case of the bond, they would know without being told that the bond was still worth its face value and would mature in due course for that amount. It is not so well understood that the same reasoning applies to life insurance policies and to any loans that stand against them. The policies remain in force for their full amount, and policy loans do not affect their value any more than the value of a Government bond is affected by a bank loan against it, or by the other debts of its owner.

Repaying Policy Loans

As a rule, it is to the advantage of holders of policies carrying loans to continue them in force and to take the same view of their policy indebtedness as they do of their other debts. Unlike some other debts, however, policy loans can be liquidated conveniently and at a considerable saving to the policyholder. These loans bear 6 per cent interest, so that every sum applied in reduction represents an annual saving, decreasing the loan interest by 6 per cent of each payment, and increasing the net equity in the policy correspondingly. In this way, the policyholder has a secure 6 per cent investment, as compared with the 3 per cent now obtainable on Government bonds.

Before giving heed to any suggestion that they replace their old policies with new ones, policyholders should carefully consider the following facts: That any new insurance taken out would be issued only at their present age, so they would have to pay a considerably higher premium for the same kind of protection; that new policies will contain no cash or loan values until premiums have been paid for two or three years; and that the dividends, if it is participating insurance, will not likely be as high as they were on the old policy.

It is true that old policies may sometimes get into such an apparently hopeless condition that something radical must be done. In that event, it is the part of wisdom, before lapsing or surrendering them, to communicate with the head office of the company carrying the insurance, when it will generally be found that the situation can be largely remedied by making a suitable change in the plan of insurance, or some other modification which will safeguard the interests of the insured to the greatest extent possible under the circumstances.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that the Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, with offices in Toronto, issues an accident and sickness policy, called the Executive's Disability Policy, which is non-cancellable up to a late age. Will you kindly explain just how long a period the policy covers and to what extent it remains non-cancellable during this period?

L.B.C., Belleville, Ont.
What is known as the Executive's Disability Policy, issued by the Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., with Canadian headquarters at Toronto, affords cover up to age 65, and until the insured reaches that age the company has not the right, without the con-

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Company Reports

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

ON SALES for the year 25 per cent higher than in 1940, Canadian Industries Limited shows in its annual report for 1941 gross profits over \$1,000,000 greater; this despite a write-off to depreciation about \$200,000 in excess of that for preceding year. Net earnings after all charges, however, showed a slight contraction for the year under review due to an increase of over \$420,000 in tax reserve and appropriation of \$750,000 for a war contingency fund and were equal to \$7.22 a share on combined "A" and "B" stocks outstanding as compared with \$7.27 a share earned on a somewhat outstanding capital for previous year.

Balance sheet shows an improvement in already impressive working capital position of company with current assets higher and current liabilities lower than at end of 1940.

A feature of the report is the record of expansion during the year of company's war supplies subsidiary, Defence Industries Ltd. Employment of D.I.L. report points out increased during 1941 by 500 per cent to 24,000 at end of the year from 4000 at end of 1940. Expenditures made by the company on account of Canadian and U.K. government since outbreak of the war have exceeded \$100 million.

In presenting the report G. W. Huggett, president and managing director, points out that, with increased costs of materials and labor, together with heavier tax requirements it was possible to limit reduction in profits only by the exercise of rigid economy in all branches of company's operations.

Income account shows operating profits for year under review up nearly \$1,000,000 from previous year at \$9,038,853 while income from investments was more than \$200,000 greater at \$1,081,004. Taxes absorbed \$3,985,900 as compared with \$3,563,012 and the sum of \$750,000 was reserved as a contingency against possible losses arising from extensions undertaken on account of war production program. Net after all charges was accordingly lower by about \$12,500 at \$5,383,419. Common dividends absorbed about \$500,000 less than in 1940 and balance carried into surplus accordingly, was \$480,000 greater at \$682,038.

FORD OF CANADA

REPORTING gross revenue from sales and other income in 1941 at the unprecedented high of \$129,609,915, Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, shows a net profit of \$3,279,603 on the year's operations, with earnings the equivalent of \$1.97 a share.

Total net profit includes \$526,215 in dividends received from overseas subsidiary companies, leaving \$2,753,388 earned by the Canadian factory and branches. This compares with the 1940 profit of \$2,571,029, as no dividends were received from subsidiary companies during that year.

The loss of the company's investment in shares of Ford Motor Company of Malaya, Limited, an overseas subsidiary company, is revealed in the report. This investment amounted to \$418,847.

"Ford Motor Company of Malaya, Limited, Singapore, having ceased operations owing to enemy occupation, the book value of the company's investment in that subsidiary has been reduced to \$1 by a charge to general reserve account of the amount of the reduction," the report states.

The gross revenue of \$129,609,915 reported is an increase of 51 per cent over the 1940 total of \$85,763,441, and is practically triple the 1939 gross revenue of \$43,734,289. Sales of automotive units, including shipments to overseas companies, totalled 110,566, an increase of 13,206 or 13.5 per cent over 1940.

Operating profit of the Canadian factory and branches after all operating charges, but before provision of \$2,110,000 for income and excess profits taxes, was \$4,459,030.

The ratio of operating profit to volume of sales was lower in 1941 than in 1940. The principal contributing factor to this result was that substantial increases in the costs of material and labor in 1941 models for the domestic market were not fully reflected in selling prices," W. R. Campbell, president, states in the directors' report to the shareholders.

Total assets show an increase of \$7,330,427. Principal increases were in accounts receivable, inventories and fixed assets.

Capital expenditures of \$2,792,504 during 1941 for buildings, machinery and equipment, are reported.

The general reserve account, which stood at \$5,000,000 at the end of 1940, amounted to \$5,500,000 as at December 31, 1941.

Profits of overseas subsidiary companies in 1941 were \$2,433,030 as compared with \$2,899,013 in 1940.

ZELLERS

ANNUAL report of Zellers Limited for year 1941 reveals a wide expansion in sales as compared with previous year and substantial gains both in operating profits and in net earnings.

Sales increased by over \$1,815,000, or about 23 1/2 per cent, to \$9,621,970, and, after deducting cost of sales, operating profit at \$987,654 compared with \$683,263 for the previous year. After interest, depreciation at \$201,724 as against \$156,801 tax provision up at \$390,000 from \$210,000, net earnings at \$372,734 compared with \$290,397 for the previous year.

After preferred dividends, which required \$45,000, balance of net earnings were equal to \$2.62 per common share against \$1.96 for the previous year. Payment of \$100,000 in common dividends left a surplus of \$227,734, which, added to surplus brought forward, as adjusted, of \$815,385, left total surplus of \$1,043,118 to be carried forward.

Balance sheet shows a satisfactory position, current assets standing at \$1,771,819, including \$895,602 in cash, \$779,509 in inventories and \$16,160 in receivables, against current liabilities of \$931,608, leaving working capital at \$840,211 compared with \$880,778 a year ago.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.



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An unusually busy man of late has been Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, K.C.B., M.C. He is Commander-in-Chief of the RAF Fighter Command which has played so large a part in raiding Nazi-held areas.

The Mobile Economy of Free China

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Free China has the resources and the organizations to continue a defensive war against Japan indefinitely. She could hope eventually to defeat the aggressor by sheer exhaustion.

But the progress which is being made in communications, in the exploitation of her natural wealth by modern methods and power resources, cannot be speedy enough to enable her to deliver the coup de grace to Japan without much Allied aid.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK has been reported as saying that the West, amazed at China's resistance to the industrial and military power of Japan, did not realize the strength given to China by her agricultural economy. He meant that the hinterland, deprived of the main industrial regions of the North, and of the whole seaboard, including the chief remaining industrial centres and the ports through which China's foreign trade used to be conducted, was still a living economic unit capable of indefinite resistance to invasion.

The Japanese thought that by controlling the heart of the nerve-centres of China they would control the whole organism. But the body never lived by its industrial nerve-centres and its foreign trade. The complex system of production and communication which in a more developed country can be seized by invasion or wrecked by bombing at-

tacks had never grown in China.

The areas already taken by Japan, though not highly developed by Western standards, are far from insignificant. There was a considerable volume of light industry, particularly textiles, along the coastal belt, and in the North coal-mining had already provided the basis for heavy industries which would have been of great

value for a Chinese offensive. Chiang's Government knows well enough that China cannot pass to a successful general offensive without heavy weapons. She is by now self-sufficing in small arms, but she has no heavy armament production, anywhere near sufficient to supply her armies, almost unlimited in their potential manpower.

Japan claims 1,000,000 of the 4,000,000 square miles of China (including Manchuria and Inner Mongolia). The areas she has conquered are the most developed, but not necessarily the richest. Free China has vast natural resources waiting to be developed. She has immense manpower, though Japan has seized some of the most densely populated regions. China Air Mail estimated in April last year that 387 million of China's 425 million were still independent of Japanese rule. For the Japanese do not in fact control all the territories that they have "occupied". Far behind the Japanese lines Chinese guerillas are strong enough to work small-arms and ammunition factories to supply armies without hindrance.

There is a true comparison between the economic methods of China and of the U.S.S.R. in combating aggression, although the U.S.S.R. is much more highly industrialized. Both have lost important industrial areas. Both have moved factories from the front to the interior. And both are engaged on the colossal task of opening up the hinterland of Asia.

The resources of Free China, so far as they have been explored, are known to be enormous. She has coal and iron and a wide variety of other metals in abundance: she has the basis on which to become a major industrial power. But to exploit these resources there must be an adequate transport system. Railways cannot be built without roadways to carry the materials. The main pre-war railway systems have been taken over by Japan, and most of the important river-communications likewise. Free China in 1940 was left with only 800 miles of railways. A similar area of the U.S.A. has a railroad density 200 times greater. In roadways, now China's war communications, comparison with the United States is more favorable, the U.S.A., half as big again in area, having something over ten times China's permanent road mileage of about 50,000.

Alongside of a big road-construction program (centring, like much of China's industrial life, on the province of Szechwan), and a less ambitious railway scheme, Free China is still concentrating on pack transport, suited to the secondary roads and tracks which motors cannot use.

Industrial Cooperatives

Industrial development shows the same characteristics. While gradual progress is being made with modern power supplies, and heavy industry, China's special genius for decentralization has produced the Industrial Co-operatives. Formed together by local artisans and refugees, the capital of each member limited to 20 shares of 2 Chinese dollars, these mobile, small-scale producing units can operate in the rear of the Chinese lines, between the rear and the front lines, in the fighting zone itself, and even in enemy-occupied territory. They have their own organizations for supply and marketing, and in some cases their own transport systems. Textiles are their most important activity, but they also cover chemicals, mining, metallurgy, light machinery, building, foodstuffs, etc.

A good beginning has also been made in agriculture, with much-needed land reforms, together with improved seeds and fertilization, irrigation, and the introduction of modern small-scale farming methods to replace the primitive methods still largely practised. By such means, and by a fairer system of taxation, the Government is grappling with the appalling poverty which has so long been one of China's curses. Food production in the free provinces has increased about 9 per cent.

Free China has the resources and the organization to continue a defensive war against Japan indefinitely. She could hope eventually to defeat the aggressor by sheer exhaustion. But the progress which is being made in communications, in the exploitation of her natural wealth by modern methods and power resources cannot be speedy enough to enable her to deliver the coup de grace to Japan without Allied aid.

How persistent should a life insurance agent be?



IN 1882

"HOW PERSISTENT should I be?" is a question that plagues every conscientious life insurance agent.

Years ago, it was much harder to answer that question than it is today, for the agent's efforts to sell life insurance met with more resistance. Even now, however, it remains a problem.

► For example, perhaps an agent is trying to sell a policy to a man who has a wife and two children but little or no life insurance. He isn't much interested. The agent visits him several times, but each time he says, "No!"

Should the agent cross this head of a family off his list? Should he give up trying to persuade him that his family needs some life insurance? Or should he call again?

► If the agent does try again, this man whose family really needs protection

might say, "Tell that agent I don't want to see him again. I'm not interested... he's wasting his time!" On the other hand, the next call might be the time when he would say, "Yes."

► Suppose the agent makes that next call — and receives the answer, "Yes." Then suppose something happens. The family of this new policyholder will not be left without funds and the widow will not have to depend on relief or relatives, or go to work, or take the children out of school.

Many seasoned life insurance agents have had such an experience — and it is a lesson they never forget. It explains why conscientious agents, like crusaders in every good cause, are loath to take "No" for an answer. It explains, too, why many Canadians have the life insurance they now own; some agent,

through repeated calls, helped them to buy the kind and amount of life insurance they should have.

► Every life insurance agent knows that there is one group of people who never criticize an agent for being too persistent. They are the beneficiaries of the men who finally said, "Yes."

This is Number 48 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

IN 1942



PRICE

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